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Tower Views

By Clearway

Dealing With Ultimatums

Isolation: American Type

Oil Is Worth Drilling For

¶ Ultimatums—Europe seems wallowing today in a sea of ultimatums both diplomatic and figurative. "If" Czechoslovakia fails to respect the "rights" of its German minority, the Reich proposes to take action. "If" the Reich takes military action in Czechoslovakia, France and Russia will mass troops to the aid of the Czechs; and Britain, too, warns Germany, through its Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, that "if" it honestly desires to see "European peace maintained," it must respect the assurances given to Czechoslovakia prior to the ultimatum. Another "if" hovered over the Polish-Lithuanian relations for a time this week, but lifts somewhat as Lithuania's Defense Minister, Col. Stasys Dirmantas, tells the Diet that the Government would seek to settle the border incidents (which precipitated the trouble) on a legal basis. But in Warsaw feeling is still agitated and much depends upon the report of Polish Foreign Minister Beck to the Senate March 23.

¶ There's an "if," if not an ultimatum, pervading the atmosphere of 10 Downing Street, too. It's the "if" of foreign policy trends. While Prime Minister Chamberlain is still conceded the helm, as Britain cautiously follows the course of "watchful (and wishful) waiting" which marked the departure from Anthony Eden's chart, it seems obvious Government support is along strict party alignments rather than because of approval of the present policy. Indeed, there are whispers of a revolt even now within the Cabinet, with demands for a radical change of policy to include a firm declaration of British support for Czechoslovakia and a more positive policy toward the Spanish Civil War.

¶ Europe's greatest "if" will be brought into the focus of the spotlight on Friday night, when Reichsführer Hitler again addresses the Reichstag, possibly to announce another plebiscite to demonstrate the Germanic solidarity.

¶ There is still a greater "if" to be considered, however: an individual "ultimatum" which intelligent peoples throughout the world must consider. It is the "if" of possible victory or possible failure of the reasonable life. "If" men enlist individual thought to resist the tendencies of force and the temptations toward vengeful thinking, intelligence rather than emotion may be expected to lead to wise ways of world adjustments, based on tolerance and justice. Transcendental? Well, if present tendencies are practical, it is. Look about and judge for yourselves.

¶ Speedy Comparisons—We used to speak of "going like the wind" when we meant 20 miles an hour. We used to call 12-mile-an-hour bicyclists "scorchers;" and when we wanted to express the ultimate of speed talked of going a-mile-a-minute. Now if one is startled by it, he's a sissy. But in breaking old records we have not set up new ultimates of speed, apparently, for the other day in Washington, G. T. Lampton, of Williamsport, Pa., calmly spoke to the Society of Automotive Engineers of 500-mile-an-hour airplanes that soon will be darting through the stratosphere, with 600-milers within the realm of possibility. Sound travels at approximately 800 miles an hour, light at 186,324 miles per second, man is about to travel at a 500-mile clip. How fast is fast?

¶ Hull's Position—Isolation for America? Secretary of State Cordell Hull steps on the tail of that coat and rips it up the back when, in a fully publicized speech on foreign policy, he lets it be known that the United States does not propose to withdraw from the Far East nor does it plan to alter its general policy of co-operation toward peace. With some portions of the world rolling down hill toward "medieval chaos," he reiterates a policy designed to discourage the "lawless" and still keep America free from "entangling alliances" or any "policing" involvements. The remedies which he proposes are not new with him. Basically they are contained in his "fourteen points for peace" enunciated last July. But, through his theme runs a plea to America for adoption of a world-consciousness broad enough and courageous enough to protect American interests—and, included in these, is America's interest in the moralities essential to the stabilization of an already interdependent world.

¶ Drill Away—In the Bakersfield, Calif., section, where the skeletal pyramids of oil derricks stretch interminably across the horizon, they are drilling the deepest hole ever attempted. At its wildcat well near Wasco, the Continental Oil Company has pushed its drills down 14,282 feet—and America's highest mountain is only 14,495 feet. • We dig any depths apparently for the oil to run our motors. How much more essential that we dig for the oil of consecration with which to lubricate our lives.

The Baltic in the News

By a Staff Artist **Lithuania and Poland in New Dissension**

Lithuania (Solid Black) Is Engaged in a Controversy With Poland Over a Frontier Incident. Some Observers Conjecture That the Dispute May Be Intended to Lead to a Deal With Germany in Which the Polish Corridor Would Be Returned to Germany and Poland Would Attempt to Get a New Outlet to the Sea Through Lithuania's Memel Territory

Diplomats Ease Polish Tension With Lithuania

WARSAW, March 17 (AP)—Crowds massed in Pilsudski Square clamored today for action against Lithuania. They marched toward the residence of Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, army chief, demanding annexation of Kaunas. There were similar demonstrations at Krakow, Lods, Lwow and Wiln.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 17 (AP)—Tension between Poland and Lithuania eased slightly today after an assertion of the Defense Minister, Brig.-Gen. Stasys Dirmantas, before the Diet that the Government was preparing to close the incident on a legal basis.

The return of a Lithuanian policeman, who allegedly had been held by the Poles in a series of border incidents, also permitted tempers to quiet down.

[In Warsaw, an official announcement said Foreign Minister Joseph Beck will address the Senate March 23 on Poland's relations with Lithuania. A communiqué said, "The Polish Government took proper steps in connection with the Polish-Lithuanian incident."]

Lithuania has never ceased to protest against Polish occupation of Vilna, so-called ancient Lithuanian Capital, since the Polish Gen. Lucian Zeligowski seized it on Oct. 9, 1920.

Lithuania's League Appeal

GENEVA, March 17 (AP)—League of Nations officials last night declared Lithuania had given semi-official notification she would appeal to the League for settlement of her dispute with Poland.

Officials of the Baltic Nation indicated they would call an extraordinary meeting of the League Council to consider the question or would wait for the Council's regular May session, their action "depending on the Polish attitude."

British Crisis: War Secretary Attacks Inaction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of waiting upon European events has once more emerged shaken but still intact from a bombardment in Parliament.

The Labor Party in attacking this policy in the House of Commons yesterday so far as Spain is concerned had what is generally regarded as a weak case in objecting to the continuance of non-intervention while at the same time not suggesting anything more positive in the way of alternative action than that of allowing the Spanish Government to buy arms. And on this point it is questioned whether Barcelona still has enough funds very materially to affect the situation.

The majority vote of 317 to 141 obtained for the Government at the close of the debate represents, however, rather the loyalty of the Government supporters to present party alignments than satisfaction at the situation which has been reached.

[A vigorous demand for a change in foreign policy is reported by the Associated Press to have been made on Prime Minister Chamberlain by his Secretary for War, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha. The War Secretary was described as demanding a firmer declaration of British support for Czechoslovakia, and a more positive policy toward the Spanish civil war.]

Toleration rather than satisfaction, nevertheless, is all that can be claimed today for Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement of the intention, while maintaining the closest touch with France, to "keep out of Spain and not attempt to burn our fingers there as other Nations may well do."

It is noticed in this connection that Mr. Winston Churchill, who hitherto has been among Mr. Chamberlain's most energetic critics, took no part in yesterday's Commons debate.

Britain at Turning Point in Policy; Is Eden's Eclipse a Loss or Gain?

Eden in Steed's Opinion 'Carries Enough Guns' for Higher Place

Likes Cranborne

By Wickham Steed

Former Editor of The Times, London

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—We cannot yet know in England whether the resignations of Mr. Anthony Eden and of Lord Cranborne from the Chamberlain "National" Government betoken grievous loss or potential gain. Only in the light of events shall we be able to establish our political and diplomatic balance sheet.

If time be granted us, we may find ourselves with a surplus. Our position is not unlike that of a going concern which, if it were compelled to realize its assets forthwith, might be declared insolvent but which would be able to meet all its engagements with a breathing space of a few months.

As things stand today the accounts seem to show a heavy loss on working. Mr. Anthony Eden, a British Foreign Secretary, the ablest of our present statesmen and now the most popular "public man" in the country, has been driven from office under stress of attack from abroad and lack of support from his colleagues at home.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, with a self-confidence unimpaired by inexperience of foreign affairs, has disavowed the principles he had proclaimed as the foundations of British policy. It would be an under-statement to say that the country is troubled. A great part—I think the better part—of it feels indignant and humiliated.

A Curb Upon Eden's Sincerity

This is a loss. Is there a gain to offset it? One thing is clear. Foreign propagandist intrigues and British reactionary influences have been gaining so much strength for some time past that Mr. Eden could only have retained office at the cost of his reputation for sincerity. He would have served as a flag covering contraband.

Had a great international crisis come upon us overnight, such a crisis as to demand swift and firm decision upon what might have been a question of peace or war, we know that the anti-Eden intrigues and influences would have prevailed and that we would have been plunged into domestic political strife at the very moment when active unanimity would have been most needful.

This danger may now have been averted. The very men who, with the best intentions, would have been likely to evade the issue in such a crisis, and to seek "peace with honor" along by-paths, will now have to deal at first hand with the difficulties

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Fundamentals

The crisis in British politics, which saw the resignation of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and a switch over of British policy to the Chamberlain thesis of coming to the speediest possible terms with the dictatorships, is an issue of fundamental interest to all nations.

But the pros and cons of the controversy are involved and difficult to assess.

In order to present the opposing views as fairly as possible the Monitor today publishes an exposition of each viewpoint by representative British authorities, the pro-Eden case being handled by Wickham Steed, and the case for Premier Chamberlain by Sir Edward Grigg. Although much has happened in Europe during the past few days, since the articles were written, the problem in British politics remains fundamentally the same.

Grigg Finds Chamberlain Determined on Peace Instead of Method

Duce Acted First

By Sir Edward Grigg

Former Governor of Kenya Colony and British Conservative Member of Parliament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This country is governed by a Cabinet responsible to Parliament, which is, in its turn, responsible to the electorate. In the Cabinet the question of foreign policy which led to Mr. Anthony Eden's resignation was settled in favor of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's view by twenty to one. In Parliament only one supporter of the National Government voted against it.

From a democratic standpoint the force of this verdict is overwhelming. Parliament is almost as strongly for Mr. Chamberlain on this issue as it was strongly against Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin on the Hoare-Laval proposals, when Sir Samuel Hoare resigned.

Difference on Methods

The contrast is startling, and the reason for it must be strong. The world is asking whether opinion on foreign policy has altered. It has. But if it also asks whether devotion to principle has weakened, the answer is "no."

Mr. Eden himself said in his resignation speech that his difference with the Prime Minister was one of "outlook and approach." Everything turns on that, but it needs some elucidation to make the difference clear.

We have recently realized that on the question of method, as distinct from principle we stand at a parting of the ways, because there is no doubt at all that the method hither-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Voluntary Wage Reductions: Should Unions Accept Them?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Whether wage cutting should be accepted in emergencies as a union policy, adopted to save a company from closing down, recently confronted the new United Automobile Workers of America, which was practically born in the sit-down strikes of last year. While the Union members debated, the concern presenting the issue put a reduction to a vote of its employees, they agreed, and the Union did not interfere.

The episode gives further illustration of the probability that this will be a year of industrial quiet.

When business is low and jobs are scarce, men naturally do not feel as able to strike, even to protect their old wages, as in times of prosperity. Strikes characteristically come when trade is climbing, profits are increasing, wage advances are lagging, and workers are restless because they think they are not getting their share of increasing earnings.

Preserving Its Gains

Just after establishing itself and winning its pay gains of last year, the United Automobile Workers' Union has, like every other union, wanted to preserve the new standards it achieved.

However this depression, the first to cross the path of the U. A. W. A., presented the problem of what a labor organization is to do in a slump. No general wage reduction was ever suggested, as the recession was not drastic enough, nor was a cut contemplated in the automobile companies, whose leaders are generally well to do.

The only spot where a voluntary reduction in pay might be debated appeared in the case of a smaller specialty company claiming it was being forced out of business by the competition of lower pay elsewhere.

Wage Competition

Specifically, the plant was that of the Gar Wood Industries, Inc., of Detroit. The company announced that it might be compelled to close its factory here and transfer its local work to its nine branches in other cities. The reason, said the management, was that it had many competitors and that the majority of them were located in small towns where wages were 30 to 50 per cent below Detroit.

"We do not intend to penalize any Detroit firm just because we have it 100 per cent organized," commented Homer Martin, President of the Automobile Workers' Union. "We are going to work out with the management the question of pay rates on the basis of the company's business.

"If they can show that they have to cut wages to meet competition elsewhere, we will be willing to cut wages. We will co-operate on any factor such as that which cannot be overcome."

The following day Mr. Martin was criticized by his Executive Board. To make his position clearer, he emphasized at a press conference that he stood for the maintenance of high wages and would not consider wage cuts—save where a company could prove it was being forced to the wall by competition. In such a case he made it obvious the company would have to produce the figures for proof.

In a letter to local U. A. W. A. Unions he then reiterated that he had not agreed to any policy of cuts in pay, and practically sticking to his original exception added:

"However, we all recognize that there are certain companies which are thrown into a bad competitive situation, which, if the workers refuse to give consideration to the facts in the case, might bankrupt the company. These matters can be adjusted through bargaining."

Employees of the Gar Wood company voted for wage cuts. The concern gave them the choice of accepting either a reduction or a discontinuance of the Detroit plant, which employs 1,000 workers at normal production but has only some 250 at present. According to the company, 500 employees initially approved the cuts at a meeting called to pass on the issue, while 100 voted no. A second ballot was said to be unanimous.

TVA Negotiation For Power Lines Reported Bright

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—It is "so far, so good" in the negotiations here between the Tennessee Valley Authority and private power companies in the Southwest, looking toward purchase of some of these properties by municipalities in the area.

Direct discussions began yesterday between David E. Lilienthal, director of TVA, and Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, which holding company controls most of the utilities in the area. They will continue in several days, probably at Knoxville, Tenn.

Upon the outcome of the negotiations depends not only a pacific working out of the relations between TVA and the private utilities, but the general utility situation in the country. Should a satisfactory solution ensue, officials here hope it will start the long-awaited construction drive of private utilities in all parts of the Nation, on the premise that the New Deal is not bent on their destruction by ruinous competition.

The immediate project is to sell to the TVA—acting on behalf of municipalities—some of the Commonwealth and Southern holdings in Tennessee, Northeast Mississippi, and Northern Alabama. The holdings in question represent some-

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Positive Program For World Peace Affirmed by Hull

Secretary of State, in International Radiocast, Warns of Danger in Isolation—U. S. Will Not Withdraw From Far East, He Declares

Co-operation Called the Only Check To Enthronement of Doctrine of Force

Speech Is Viewed as Appeal for Support at Home for Continuance of Policy of Indirect Aid by U. S. to Enemies of Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Prompted by "the startling events of the past week," Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today informed the world that the United States is not withdrawing from the Far East, or from a general policy to co-operate towards peace, and appealed to the American people to sustain him in his course.

The alternative, he declared, would be to permit the enthronement of the doctrine of force which would "bring in its wake, inexorably, international anarchy and a relapse into barbarism."

World and Chaos

He warned soberly that some portions of the world are already moving towards "conditions of medieval chaos."

He outlined his concept of a constructive policy which would uphold standards of international order and check "the lawlessly inclined" without "a trace of alliance or involvement of any sort" or of any "policing the world."

He declared that a policy of withdrawal in the face of violence "can serve only to encourage disregard of law and basic principles of international order, and thus contribute to the inevitable spread of international anarchy throughout the world."

And he portrayed as the direct domestic penalty of a policy of isolation "regimentation in every phase of life," "lower living standards," and "a self constituted hermit state."

World Wide Radiocast

His speech, arrangements for which were concluded hurriedly following German absorption of Austria, was made before the National Press Club, and carried to the entire country and the outside world over one of the most complete radio "hoop-ups" ever arranged here. It was carried to some foreign countries by shortwave as delivered by the Secretary, and also in simultaneous translations. Interest in it was so great here that all available seats in the large auditorium where it was delivered, were sold within eight hours after it was announced.

Two major motives were behind the speech. The timing, the radio arrangements and various other surrounding circumstances all combined to disclose an effort to lend all the encouragement possible to the nations in Europe now weighing the momentous question whether to present serious resistance to the onward march of German and Italian ambitions. To his European audience the Secretary of State of the United States was obviously denying that the United States has stepped back into its shell of isolationism, and was stressing with novel clarity the reversal of the trend towards American withdrawal from the Far East.

The second motive was an intense effort on the part of Secretary Hull to meet the challenge of isolationism which has developed here out of the debate over the $1,000,000,000 naval expansion bill and which threatens to drive him away from his efforts to use at least American moral influence as a curb on international aggression.

Stands Firm on Far East

He did not propose any direct American participation in the European scene. On the contrary, he made it clear, as he obviously must, that the only American factors which can properly be weighed in the European scales are its moral influence and its determination not to withdraw in the Far East. He said plainly that such withdrawal would ease the course of aggression everywhere and he made it clear that he does not intend to give this comfort to the aggressors if he can possibly avoid it.

But this was the only prospect of American aid which he extended to nations which have "common interests and common objectives." His speech was more than anything else an appeal to the American people to back him in this policy of indirect aid to the enemies of aggression against those elements at home which see danger, rather than security, in such a course.

It is recognized here that some-

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Russia Invites Powers to Weigh Anti-War Action

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP)—Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinoff today invited powers other than Germany, Japan and Italy to discuss joint action aimed at "checking further development of aggression and eliminating increased danger of a new world massacre."

He made the proposal in behalf of the Soviet Government. The invitation will be sent to the United States as well as other nations because of the danger of war growing out of Germany's annexation of Austria and Polish-Lithuanian frontier conflicts.

Mr. Litvinoff said he was urging the invited powers to discuss joint action to save Czechoslovakia from attack by Germany and Lithuania from Polish aggression.

His formal statement did not mention specifically the calling of a conference, but he said that the exchanges he envisaged would be tantamount to a conference.

In one of his rare press conferences, the Foreign Commissar indicated that other powers would be sounded out on methods whereby collective action could be discussed when Soviet Ambassadors had presented his first proposals to other Governments.

Mr. Litvinoff disclosed that Russia had informed Poland in "a quiet friendly way" that the Soviet Union considered the situation between Poland and Lithuania a danger to the peace of Eastern Europe.

[Poland has brought pressure to bear on Lithuania for "normalization" of their relations—they have had no diplomatic relations since 1920 when Poland seized Vilno—and for settlement of a border clash in which a Polish soldier was shot.]

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Diplomatic students said that the United States would closely study but probably not accept the Soviet Government's invitation to discuss joint action on means of stopping international aggression.

These observers emphasized that the proposal apparently was a prelude to a collective action agreement. The United States, they said, might not find any objection to consulting individually with various countries engaged in a search for peace and might pursue a parallel course.

Intimate Message From Washington

Reorganization Bill Clips Certain Presidential Powers but Allows Him to Protect Democratic Office Holders

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 17

On March 3, 1933, Congress passed a bill giving President Roosevelt power to consolidate federal departments; a power which, because of greater matters, was barely noticed or exercised at the time until it expired. The words of that earlier bill are incorporated in the reorganization bill under debate today, though the powers are greately reduced.

It is a sign of the times that the authority extended without a murmur to Mr. Roosevelt in 1933 is being scanned with critical eyes in 1938, although its extent has dwindled. For one thing, the President may not today touch the so-called independent agencies, like the Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Trade Commission, though he might have abolished them outright in 1933; again, he has been deprived of the right to eliminate "functions," though he may shift bureaus performing these functions about at will upon the chessboard of 130 existing Washington agencies.

The Senate debate on reorganization has been for the most part on a high plane. Over the conscientious objections of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, a veteran defender of Civil Service, the majority voted to substitute a single administrator for the present Civil Service Commission. The change was recommended by the Brownlow Committee of experts and follows a trend in the States, five of which provided single executive authority last year in their own Civil Service laws.

Length of Term Counts for Little

It is true that the "15-year" term for the new administrator is misleading; the courts decided in the Humphrey and Myers cases that the President can remove at will any executive officer, term or no term, though he may not do so if a man holds a quasi-judicial or legislative post. The 15-year term therefore is only so good as moral pressure of the public makes it, in backing up the declared will of Congress. But the President could, by the same token, oust any of the three sitting Civil Service Commissioners today.

It is not generally realized that the Commission's functions are purely executive, not judicial; and for that reason the need for a three-member board representing various factions and viewpoints is perhaps less necessary.

One fact brought out in debate is that 15 States now have their own Civil-Service laws—weak though some of them are. The glaring exception is Pennsylvania. Seven of the 10 biggest States—New York, Illinois, Ohio, California, Michigan, Massachusetts and New Jersey in that order—have such laws. Texas, the fifth in population, and Missouri, the tenth, do not have them.

But for reasons of size, position and importance, Pennsylvania's exception is most notable. It has nearly 8 per cent of total United States population and is the second largest State. To a considerable degree the vast patronage it offers accounts for the scramble in the current political contest. The Governor alone controls 30,000 jobs. The long dominant Republicans must regret bitterly that they did not introduce the reform while in power. The best hope of securing it seemed to be in a vigorous continuing two-party rivalry.

How Merit System Grows

As to the federal picture, if the reorganization bill goes through, the way is open for blanketing armies of Government workers into the Civil Service. Out of about 800,000 job-holders, 500,000 are now under the classified service. The reorganization bill would give the President permissive (not mandatory) authority to bring in the remaining 300,000, in so far as they have not been specifically exempted by Congress.

There is every reason, selfish as well as idealistic, to suppose Mr. Roosevelt will exercise this power if he gets it. Presidents are traditionally more sympathetic to this reform than job-hungry Congressmen, and close intimates describe Mr. Roosevelt as genuinely anxious for the step.

It is sheer self-interest in any event to put the thousands of Democratic office holders out of reach of Republican retaliation, before leaving office. Nobody clamors louder for Civil-Service protection than the political appointee! And once these jobs are under Civil Service they stay there forever, unfair as it may seem in the first instance.

With rapid job turnover in Washington it happens in a relatively short time that the agencies are manned by real Civil Service appointees. That is the historic way in which Civil Service has grown in America.

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Of All Things . . !

Economic Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Rufus C. Holman, State Treasurer, has just uncovered what he says he believes is an experiment, at state expense, in perpetual motion. He discovered a plot of 15 acres of State land which apparently was not being used. At a Board of Control meeting he interrogated a Land Superintendent who had charge of the property.

"Isn't that 15 acres of school property being wasted?" queried Mr. Holman.

"Oh, no sir," replied the Superintendent. "We are raising hay on that piece to feed our team of horses."

"And what use does the school have for horses?" asked the Treasurer.

"Why," replied the Superintendent, "we use the horses to cut the hay we grow to feed them."

These Changing Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you rent a livery stable buggy in Chicago and it breaks down, you don't have to pay for the damage. That's the law.

If you should be driving cows through Chicago's streets between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., though, be sure that there aren't more than five cows. That also is the law.

These and other ancient statutes, such as the one prohibiting bears from running in the streets, have been unearthed from musty law books here by the Corporation counsel's office, and steps are being taken to revise or wipe them out.

The old books show that women bathers must wear bloomer suits not shorter than four inches above the knee, and the tops must have quarter-arm sleeves or close-fitting armholes. Women also, according to these rules, must not wear hatpins with points exposed while riding on street cars, washing clothes in public places is forbidden, and you mustn't install a hitching post for horses within five feet of a tree.

No Catch to Ketch Trip?

HALIFAX, N. S. (CP) — Capt. William A. Crowell, who last year sailed from Halifax to Vancouver in his 30-foot ketch Queen Mary, said he expected to leave tomorrow for Vancouver to make an even more ambitious trip—from Pacific to Atlantic by way of lakes and rivers. Mr. Crowell said he would spend some time in Vancouver repairing the ketch which he left there at the end of his 1937 voyage, made by way of the Panama Canal. The new expedition will take a year to complete, he expects. He will head for the Columbia River in the State of Washington. Crowell admitted, but would disclose no other plans.

Parents: Time for School

UPPER DARBY, Pa. (AP)—"For parents only" could be a slogan for a six-weeks night school authorized by the Township Council. After a survey of adult needs, the council announced courses would include gardening, household management, travel, current events, history and needlework.

But Which Movies?

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Erie County supervisors are considering a report that there was a "lack of entertainment in the Erie County penitentiary." Fred Heitzmann, County Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, advised the purchase of a sound motion picture projector.

In the Boston Section:

Wool men present case in Washington opposing Anglo-American treaty.

Most unusual Flower Show in Years opens in Mechanics Building.

State Savings Bank Life Insurance proponents delighted at passage of bill in New York.

Two hundred and fifty thousand celebrate Evacuation Day in South Boston.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Training on the Job Helping Workers

Self-Help Series
Sixth of Nine Daily Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent trend in industry to encourage employees to get additional training for their jobs points to further demands on those who would grow with their present position or fit into a better one. The constant urge to "keep up with the times" and to "continue fresh? not only applies to the bookkeeper and shoe clerk, the bricklayer and the machinist, but to the foreman and superintendent, to the white collar banker and business executive.

The revival of apprenticeship training, the unusual interest in vocational courses, the development of in-service training in department stores, factories, and large manufacturing corporations, as well as the great array of night school opportunities and the university and advanced technical education offered in evening hours—all of these show which way the wind of education and industry is blowing.

In fact, industry and education have joined hands more in the last few years than ever before with the idea of keeping employees up with the changing scene—something which benefits employee and industry alike. Industrial executives are taking far more interest than ever before in seeing their employees spend their off-hours, and sometimes their "on hours" improving themselves for more efficient and productive work. This in turn leads to promotion and advancement.

We start with Jim, the messenger boy. When Jim graduated from the eighth grade his parents needed his financial help. He found a job as messenger boy in a company which makes vairous products from corn. Of course, it didn't take much knowledge of corn for Jim to carry messages. His job called mainly for "leg work." But Jim was encouraged to go to night school.

After a few months his teacher assigned him the task of giving a talk on any subject he chose. Two weeks later Jim stood before his fellow students with innumerable samples of corn at various stages of processing. Beside them he displayed colorful cans of the finished products: oil, starch, syrup—all made from the raw grain. He spent 45 minutes explaining all he knew about the journey of corn from the field to the dinner table.

This incident in a roundabout way was reported to the manager of the company. The news leaked out that Jim had thrilled his listeners with the story of corn. The manager called him in, took him off the messenger list and made him an assistant utility clerk, with the request that the boy bring in his school reports, his algebra paper, and his history lesson at intervals.

This happened five years ago. Jim is now a regular clerk with double the salary, and he is graduating this June from night high school. He expects, according to his own words, to take up accounting at a college night class, a plan which he and the manager agreed was a good one.

Jim is training on the job. If anyone thinks this is a "success" story, or that Jim got a "break", he should remember the four long evenings a week for five years that Jim put in trying to get ahead. Employers are often frankly told of extra time and effort their employees are spending to increase their efficiency and to put themselves in line for promotion.

Same Co-operation

This same co-operation existing between Jim and the manager is beginning to appear between large corporations and colleges, between big manufacturing companies and technical institutes as well as high schools, whereby an educational program is laid out more or less by the industry but taught by night school teachers or university professors. Vocational classes are given for those who want to become expert machinists, brick layers, or barbers. Very technical advanced training is prepared, usually on a college level, for executives, superintendents, and others needing highly specialized advanced education in order to progress higher on the employment ladder.

The bankers were one of the first group in this country to undertake to help their employees advance on the job. They organized, at the turn of the century, the American Institute of Banking as the national educational section of the American Bankers Association. It now has some 200 chapters scattered throughout the country which offers courses in law, credit administration, investments, taxes, accounting, English, and other related subjects. Bank employees pay the fee but when they pass the examination they are reimbursed by their employers. About one-tenth of the bank employees in Chicago were enrolled last year.

This institute is not for the purpose of training a man in his own little routine banking job but to give him background information so that he will have a perspective of the banking business, in general, a broader view of how his own single job fits into the whole, just as our friend Jim found out about corn and how the messages he was carrying fitted into the general picture.

The Institute of American Meat Packers, the trade association of the meat packing industry, co-operates with a university in preparing correspondence courses in all phases of this industry intended for the men who want to broaden their knowledge of the business as a whole and put themselves in line for advancement. About 500 employees a year work out the prescribed lessons at home.

Same Objective

Along different lines but with the same objective, other corporations and business companies are planning educational programs for their employees. The largest steel mill in the world has a growing education program. In the Chicago area alone where there are some 50,000 of its employees, the number enrolled in classes outside the mill has quadrupled in the last five years.

Some are studying in vocational classes learning to be better welders, machinists, or office workers, while others are attending advanced classes in metallurgy to keep up with this fast growing industry. One man who took many advanced technical classes is now on the high seas charged with establishing a steel mill in a foreign country. He worked himself up through continuous study.

But business management is only just making a start in this direction of helping employees or even encouraging them to go out on their job and help them to advancement. The great mass of employees as well as many in small businesses of their own, if they would "keep fresh," now have to formulate their own outside educational programs deciding on their ultimate objective and then studying the subjects which point that way.

Many are doing this now. If any one needs inspiration concerning people's courage and determination to improve themselves on the job, he needs only to visit some of these night classes. Men who are bookkeepers on their daily job are taking up accounting. Production employees are trying to get over into sales through classes in salesmanship. Clerks, stenographers, and in the more advanced courses, business executives, superintendents, managers are found, all endeavoring to "get ahead." Classes in refrigeration, air-conditioning, radio are bulging.

"Don't plan your line of advancement too much in a straight line," advises the placement bureau director in a large university where he has seen many employees, both little and big, placed in new and better positions in industry. "In other words, don't spend all of your time improving on skills, but reinforce this training with more general cultural education."

He discussed the man who had been promoted rapidly from bookkeeper up to the controller in a company, through his study of subjects bearing directly on the technicalities of the job. But when he arrived at his position as controller and had to deal with men with much broader education than he had, he found himself woefully lacking. He was forced to supplement his technical training with social studies, history, English, to give him a breadth of view, a better vocabulary, and a broad cultural background.

He had built his training structure entirely in a straight line like a pole, and he had to go back and broaden the base and obtain more fundamental grasp of economics, sociology, and current world problems.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Women's Page.

Lincoln Says—

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come." Young workers, older workers, business and professional people, both men and women, are today studying to make themselves better fit for their present work or better able to go on to broader and higher fields. In thus "preparing" oneself, it is often the so-called little things that count much: in one's work, one's everyday appearance, one's voice and bearing, one's point of view about the work, etc. The series of nine articles, of which the following is the sixth, deals with some of these highly important lesser things.

Literary Digest Asks Right to Reorganize

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The Literary Digest, nationally-circulated weekly magazine, petitioned yesterday for authority to reorganize under a section of the Bankruptcy Act, listing assets at $850,923 and liabilities at $1,492,056. The petition was signed by George F. Havell, President.

The magazine, printed by the Cuneo Press, of Chicago, was described in the petition as having 425,000 subscribers when publication was temporarily suspended last Feb. 23.

Disclosure was made that a profitable business resulted from the magazine "renting its names and addresses for direct mailing advertising purposes and for direct mail sales campaigns" at prices ranging from $8 to $15 a thousand names.

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Manhattan Polishes Up a Relic of Dutch Days

Bowling Green at the Foot of Broadway in Its 167-Year-Old Fence
Restoration of the Park Will Be Marked by a Parade and by Games on the Green With Players in Early Colonial Costumes

New Yorkers to Go Bowling On Restored Bowling Green

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Bowling Green, a half-acre park planned and set aside by the Dutch while this city was still New Amsterdam, is being remade and, according to Park Department officials, will be concluded on or before April 6, when exercises celebrating its renovation will be held. Reconstruction of the park, which lies at the foot of Broadway, was under the direction of Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, who was prompted in this project by the Bowling Green Celebrations Committee, a group of businessmen organized to restore the park in time for the New York World's Fair 1939.

The plot was originally set aside by the Dutch to the north of their fort, which rested on the site of the present Customs House, and was intended as a market place and playground. It was then, very early in the Dutch occupation, given the name it still bears.

During the celebrations here next month, players, dressed in costumes of Dutch, English, and early American days, will bowl on the Green as in the early days. Prizes will be given for the best costumes, and the celebration will be featured by bands and a parade of military and civic organizations. Historical societies and museums will co-operate in the celebration.

After capture of New Amsterdam by the English in 1664, New York—as it was thereafter called except for a brief interval when it was re-taken by the Dutch who were shortly again deposed—graded and made walks in Bowling Green "for beauty and adornment," according to an old ordinance.

In 1733, the plot was leased to three prominent citizens—John Chambers, Peter Bayard, and Peter Jay. "Recreation and delight of the inhabitants" was the new purpose of the Green under their development, and roads 50-feet wide were laid out on each side of the half-acre enclosure, which then assumed the oval form it now has. Rent for the park was set at one peppercorn annually and was leased for 11 years.

In 1770, the Stamp Act was repealed by Great Britain and grateful inhabitants of Manhattan raised a cry across the sea for a statue of King George III. A statue of the King arrived and was placed on the Green in 1771, but was dragged down during the Revolution and converted into bullets for revolutionary muskets. Only the tail of the horse escaped the melting pot and is now in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

The iron fence surrounding the park was erected 167 years ago and still remains intact, having been recently cleaned and repaired. The stone bases of the iron uprights in it were brought over from Europe as ballast for ships and when cleaned, were found to be in an exceptionally fine state of preservation.

Mexico Kindergartens Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Twenty-one kindergarten teachers recently left Mexico City in order to aid in the education of children in co-operation with the Department of Public Welfare of Mexico. They have gone to the States of Aguascallentes, Zacatecas, Pueblo, Guerrero, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Veracrus, Hidalgo, Mexico, Tlaxcala and Michoacan.

Their duties will cover a multitude of subjects including: The forming of volunteer groups for the assistance of mothers and infants; the forming of mothers' clubs; the visiting of homes in order to better the conditions under which the children of the various states live at present.

Besides these duties, the instructors will begin the construction of parks and playgrounds for children. In each home visited, they will take notes on the social, economic and hygienic conditions. They will report on the income of each family as well as the amount and kind of food given each child in order that, with all this information, the Department of Public Welfare may be able to aid each home according to its own peculiar needs.

The volunteer groups for the assistance of infants and mothers will be made up from two groups of people. Those able to furnish financial assistance will be admitted into the group. But, if they are unable to help in this manner, they must be congenial and able to meet and aid the mothers and the children in the best possible way. Once assembled, these groups will extend their aid first to those mothers and children who have already been under the care of the Health Centers. In this way help will be given in a methodical fashion to those families who are in greatest need at the present time.

The Department of Public Welfare will continue co-operating with the instructors in their philanthropic work and will keep in constant contact with them in order to furnish them with any help they may need.

The 21 instructors will establish kindergartens in the following cities and towns: Juchitan, Oaxaca; Orizaba, Veracrus; Cuitzeo, Jiquilpan and Zinapecuaro, in the state of Michoacan. In the kindergartens already established, they will give hurried classes to the teachers in order that they may be better fitted to carry on their work in instructing the children in their care.

Mechanical Solver Of Trigonometry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 — A new mechanical device for solving a particular trigonometric equation frequently encountered in electrical problems has been added to the equipment of the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

The machine, designed by Assistant Prof. Irven Travis, consists of a set of interchangeable gears, angle protractors, steel tapes and scales, together with a link mechanism.

The trigonometric equation which the new device is capable of solving in approximately one-thirtieth of the time usually required is one which arises often in determining the performance of certain types of electrical coils and transformers.

The same equation also is used frequently in the study of X-ray apparatus and is employed to a lesser extent in a number of other problems involving higher mathematics.

Philadelphia Courts Called Bribe-Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—"Despite irresponsible reports to the contrary, there is not a shred of evidence of any financial corruption in connection with the administration of justice in the Philadelphia courts," a responsible spokesman for the Ruth Legislative Commission declared here, as the commissioners resumed public hearings in their State-wide investigation of the courts.

During the next session the Commission expects to produce evidence and exhibits showing judicial favoritism for political friends, laxity, and leniency, but not one single case of "fixing" for money, it is reported.

"It is only fair to the citizens of Philadelphia and their confidence in the local judiciary," the spokesman said, "to have it known that our investigators have not been able to establish even one case of bribery, extortion, or fixing for any monetary consideration."

Measures Pushed To Pay Flood Loss In California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Answering the call of Gov. Frank F. Merriam, members of the California Assembly and Senate convened here in special session on March 7, to consider matters that could not be delayed until the regular session scheduled for January, 1939.

The session no sooner was brought to order than the Democratic lower house adopted a resolution censuring Governor Merriam for issuing a special call without explanation; for whereas he had notified the Senators and Assemblymen to meet here March 7, it was not until March 6 that he made known the specific reasons for his summons.

The resolution, introduced by Assemblyman H. F. Sawallisch, of Richmond, accused the Governor of "undemocratic methods."

In the Governor's 35-point program was a measure which would create a new State lands commission, by means of which the State would regulate the extraction of oil from State-owned tideland pools.

Another proposal was that the Legislature consider a measure regulating the bond financing of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. It was proposed that authority be given to a state commission to reduce the toll of the Bridge and that an annual appropriation be made from northern California gasoline tax funds in the event the income from the Bridge does not prove sufficient to meet interest and redemption of the bonds by means of which the structure was financed.

The Governor asked action on a series of four bills designed to qualify California for Federal Government low-cost housing aid. He vetoed similar measures at the last regular session of the Legislature.

Anticipating the necessity of expending almost $11,000,000 for relief and flood damage rehabilitation, the Governor asked the passage of bills appropriating $3,000,000 for the State emergency fund, and $4,900,000 for unemployment relief. In addition, he announced that $3,000,000 in gasoline tax money is being made available for State highway and bridge repairs.

In keeping with this policy of immediate flood relief, the Governor announced that he had appealed to President Roosevelt for federal funds to aid the situation, particularly in Southern California. An answer, received from the President's secretary, said the "preliminary steps already have been taken."

Submission of a special appeal to the Legislature and the President was predicted on a report of Earl Lee Kelly, Director of Public Works, that recent storms throughout the State had resulted in a loss estimated at $52,000,000.

The Governor's program included proposals for consolidation of the relief administration and social welfare departments, standards for welfare workers to meet Federal requirements, and changes in the law governing the taxation of insurers.

Billboard Bills Endorsed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Strong approval of the Desmond-Teagle bills, now before the Legislature in Albany, requiring licensing of outdoor advertising and providing sharp restriction of billboards was voted by the Committee on Legislation of the Citizens' Union here March 14. Both bills would, among other things, prohibit the placing of billboards near the roadway or within 500 feet of an intersection.

La Guardia Raps Paid Loafers, May Laten 'Lamp-Light Hour'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Rapping with his customary bitterness the job-holding incubus which the Tammany system still fastens on the City through an $811,000 portfolio of political sinecures, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today had warned citizens that budget exigencies confronting his second Mayoralty might necessitate a half hour's delay in the "lamp-light" hour. He proposed this means of offsetting mandatory pay-roll wastes before a distinguished audience from the fields of social welfare and education assembled yesterday afternoon to hear his dedication of the new Kips Bay-Yorkville health and teaching center, Manhattan, which will function in conjunction with Cornell University and New York Hospital.

In broaching an extended twilight hour for the world's most vivid night City, the Mayor would have the automatic seasonally-gauged switch system which operates its street lighting system geared to turn on the lights at 7 p. m. instead of three minutes after sunset, or 6:30 p. m., the turning-on hour for this season. The change would not affect the morning shut-off, which now comes at 5:50, or 22 minutes before sunrise.

The Mayor said he was studying every way he could think of to keep within his budget without impairing vital municipal services and still provide needed projects that otherwise would have to be sacrificed "to the cause of keeping lazy pay-roll loafers in their jobs, with "writs of mandamus and injunctions" confronting every effort he made to write off their "extravagant, oppressive" salaries.

"We skimp, and we save, and we economize," he said, "but up in the Bronx we have to pay $9,000 a year for a politician who doesn't do a bit of work from morning until night. I took him off the budget; the courts put him back.

"In Brooklyn we pay the Chief Clerk of the Surrogate's Court $15,000. He is in charge of 40 persons, doesn't go to work until 10:30 in the morning, quits at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and gets three months' vacation.

"Then we have a gentleman in Queens who gets $12,500. Why? Because he was the former Chairman of his Party in Queens.

"Every time an injunction is slapped on us to pay some pay roll loafer who doesn't work, it means there are just that many less useful employees so needed by the city. If this keeps on, I will have to dim the lights of New York City, delay turning them on 15 minutes or a half hour every night. I am going to do that. We have to save some way; we have just so much money."

The site for the new center was purchased by Rockefeller Foundation and Milbank Memorial funds, and Dr. Edmund E. Day and Dr. Livingston Farrand, President and President Emeritus, respectively, of Cornell University, were other speakers at the dedication.

Chicago Cow Path In Loop Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though few if any cows have been seen in the vicinity in recent years Chicago has a cow path, still preserved as such, right in the middle of its downtown "loop" area. Aside from the novelty and humor of the situation, it is said by real estate people here to provide a moral about how deed restrictions should and should not be drawn.

The building at 100 West Monroe Street, three blocks from the City's busiest retail corner, loses some $10,000 a year rent because it must leave way for a cow path which runs right through the building. The path, occupying space that normally would be a ground floor store, is much like an alley today, except that at each end it has big brass doors with glass in them.

It came about like this, the real estate magazine, "Freehold," explains; Mr. William Jones, who once owned most of the land in the neighborhood, began selling off strips. In order to protect himself from being cut off from his cow pasture, he wrote into all the deeds that time-defying requirement that the cow path must forever remain unobstructed. Remain it has though Mr. Jones forgot to arrange to leave room for the pasture itself.

Deed restrictions hold, "Freehold" notes, adding that that is why the right kind of reservations, written into deeds, give a protection to the future value that can be obtained in no other way.

Meanwhile the management at 100 West Monroe Street keeps the path clean and well lighted, with doors open, in case some wandering cow should happen by and want to stroll in.

Dendrochronology —Trees Clock Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—One of the newest, biggest-named, yet one of the most interesting, of the natural sciences, that of "dendrochronology," has come to the aid of the Museum of National History at the University of Oregon.

"Dendrochronology," in simple language, means relating the time event by using growth rings in trees. Each year is different, and the tree grows accordingly—a thick ring for a year favorable to plant life, and a thin one when drought or other unfavorable conditions arise.

Thus by using trees that overlap in ages the national scientist can check back for hundreds of years. Often a large and old tree can be used as a "slide-rule." The system was perfected by Dr. A. E. Douglas of the University of Arizona.

By utilizing this new system, E. P. Keene, Senior Entomologist in the forest insect laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was able to determine that a specimen of lodge pole pine, found in ice in Charcoal Cave near Bend, grew back in the fourteenth century.

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Farm Ponds in Kansas End Long Hauls to Get Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINA, Kan.—Hauling water for miles is something many Great Plains States farmers will cease to to do in 1938. Even should there be a long drought farm ponds will furnish water needed for livestock.

On thousands of farms the construction of farm ponds has been done as a part of an erosion and flood-control program. Water held on the farms where it falls, conservationists reason, can take no soil away from the farms and certainly it can add nothing to flood hazards in streams below the farms.

Farmers are enthusiastic about their ponds. For example, Bill George, Hughes County, Oklahoma, says, "I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for my farm pond. It solves the problem of watering livestock in summer months. I have a lot of grass, but grass without water is of little value."

When heavy spring rains fall there is little water on the George farm that ever finds its way to flooded streams. The farm pond with a capacity of nine acre-feet keeps the surplus run-off water on the farm.

To insure the pond against silting, Mr. George has instituted a program of erosion control on the part of the 30-acre watershed not protected by timber. Five acres of land formerly in cultivation has been contour ridged and planted to Bermuda grass. Other pasture land on the pond's watershed, where droughts and overgrazing have destroyed much of the grass cover, has also been protected by contour ridges planted to grass.

Everywhere farmers insist that grass helps their ponds. It filters out soil particles, thus helping to keep the ponds from becoming filled with silt overnight.

Making recreation centers of farm ponds is quite common in the Central Great Plains States. Many of the ponds are stocked with fish, equipped with diving boards and supplied with boats. In winter months ponds in the northern part of the region are frequently used for skating rinks.

Regardless of the value farm ponds may attain as sources of recreation, their greatest usefulness will be that of supplying water for livestock in hot, dry summer months, conservationists believe.

Auto Fuel From Farm Grains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Corn will soon be fed to automobiles as well as hogs in this region.

With other small grains and sorghum, this farm staple is to be made into agrol, a power alcohol, which blended with gasoline makes an efficient motor fuel. With construction here this spring of a $500,000 plant for its manufacture, there will be launched an extensive test of both manufacturing and marketing possibilities of the new fuel. It has been made before in commercial quantities but not on such a large scale and such a widely organized basis as is now planned.

The plant is to be built by the American Chemical Foundation, an affiliate of the National Farm Chemurgic Conference. The venture has the backing of various local interests.

While it is claimed that mixing agrol with "regular" gas will give it anti-knock qualities, and at the same price, the primary purpose of the enterprise is to furnish a new market for agricultural products.

The Foundation has for some time been producing agrol at a plant in Atchison, Kan. Launching of a similar enterprise in Missouri also has just been announced. It is planned eventually to construct 50 plants similar to the one to be erected here.

More than 100 gasoline stations in this area are now selling agrol, blended with various kinds of "straight" gasoline. In Nebraska and Kansas there already are more than 1,800 service stations selling the product, according to Leon E. Champer, Sales Manager of the Atchison agrol plant.

As a result of a recent meeting it was also announced that contracts are now being prepared for signature of farmers for purchase of 1,500,000 bushels of grain to be used for making agrol. The new stainless steel and glass brick plant is to be ready for processing the 1938 crop.

The head of corn and grain is used in making agrol, it is explained, and this leaves the stalk for silage. The mash left in the distilling process is dried and goes back to the farmer to be used as feed for his livestock, say agrol officials, who also claim that dry ice can be made from the fumes of the product while in process.

The Sioux City plant will be built entirely with funds of the American Chemical Foundation, W. W. Buffum, Treasurer and General Manager, announced during his visit here, and it is indicated that if the venture is successful the plant will later be sold to private interests, with the Foundation retaining patent rights on the process and the plans of construction for the building.

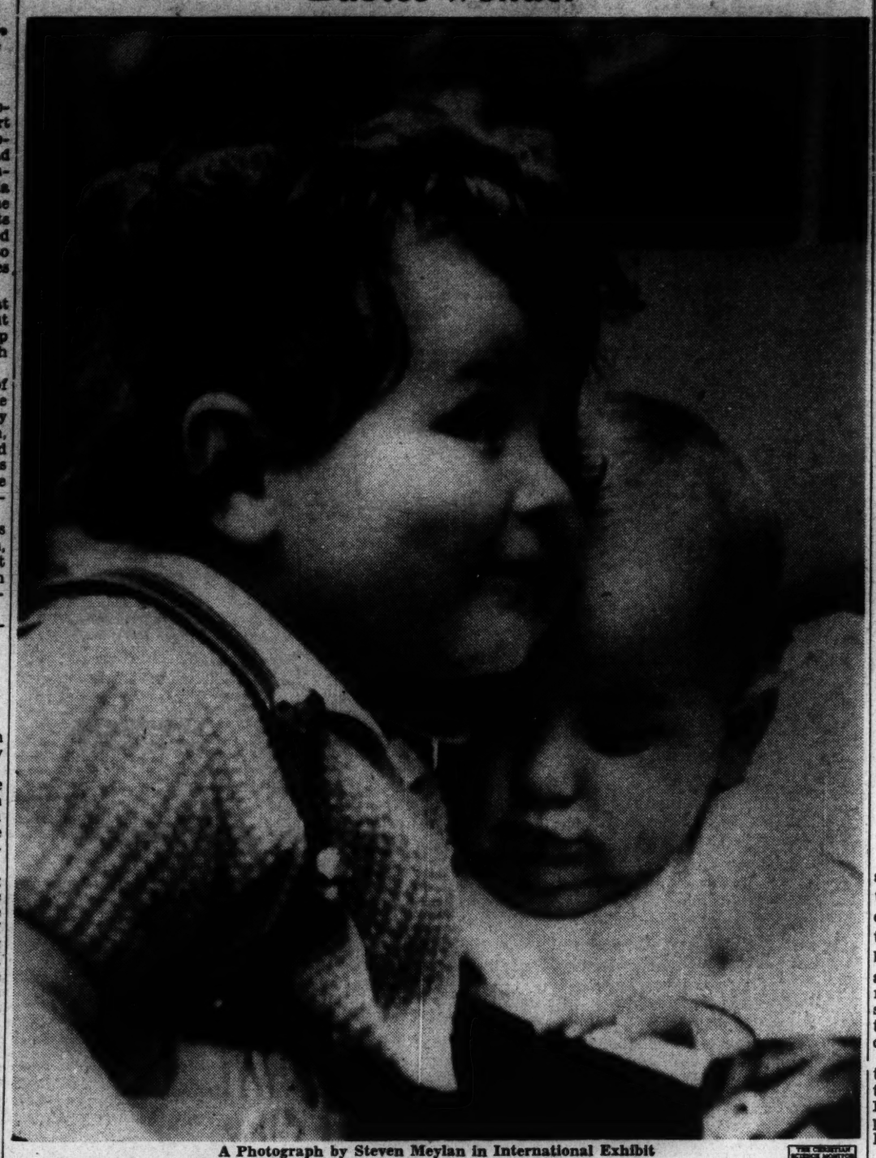
Power alcohol gasoline, or alkygas, as it is commonly known, was first sold in this part of the nation in the fall of 1934 when the WNAX gasoline stations, with headquarters at Yankton, S. D., put it on the market in South Dakota and Iowa in approximately a 3 per cent blend.

Colored Lights Playing Again on Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Beams from 24 giant searchlights will slash through the dusk at Niagara Falls Saturday night to cavort in a billion candle power "ghost dance" on the cataract.

The multicolored lights have been out since the worse ice jam in 30 years, disabled the gigantic Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission plant below the Falls two months ago. Arthur S. Robertson, District Superintendent of the Commission, said today enough of the generators would be repaired by Saturday to turn the lights on over the week end.

'Babies Wonder'



A Photograph by Steven Meylan in International Exhibit

"Babies Wonder," a camera study by Mr. Meylan, is one of the 200 photographs, submitted by amateurs from 19 countries, displayed in the Kodak International Exhibit for 1938. The exhibition will be displayed at the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, from March 19 to 22.

Mexico Builds Farm Empire Near U. S. Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—Millions of pesos are being spent by the Mexican Government to bring over 1,000,000 acres of rich soil in the Colorado River Delta, just below the United States border, under cultivation. More than 5,000 collective farmers are already settled there and intensive activity is in progress. With all possible speed, land is being cleared and planted, canals dug or enlarged. A 125-mile railroad, affording the entire region easy access to a port on the Gulf of California, is almost completed.

This development was made possible by construction of the Boulder Dam, up in the northwest corner of Arizona, which regulates the flow of the Colorado. There are no more floods to wash out diversion dams, canals and ditches. At least 500,000 of the 1,329,000 acres now available for agriculture were subject to periodical overflow. Now those acres, with their accumulated deposits of silt and vegetable matter, are among the most fertile in the whole delta region.

Farmers in the southwestern part of the United States view with concern this rising agricultural empire at their door. One reason is that bumper crops of cotton, grain and vegetables grown on those delta lands may soon be competing with their own products.

Hopes for Prior Rights

Another is that Mexico is apparently trying to establish prior right to water which may be needed for irrigation of the 580,000-acre Yuma-Gila project in Arizona. It will be five or six years at least before water can be applied to the first 150,000-acre unit of Yuma-Gila. In the meantime the Mexican reclamation program, requiring much less expensive works, is moving right along.

A local organization known as the Gila Project Association sent its secretary, Hugo B. Farmer, into Mexico recently to find out exactly what is happening. The report that he brought back is far from reassuring to Americans. It has been forwarded to Washington to support the argument that the Yuma-Gila project must be pushed to completion without delay.

Of the 1,329,000 acres of good land in the delta district— 370,000 acres in the State of Sonora, the rest west of the river in Baja California—only 200,000 were being farmed before Boulder Dam was built. Mr. Farmer found that 441,435 acres are now in crops or being prepared for farming. A major part of this is being acomplished as part of the agrarian program of President Cardenas.

Bank Near Border

At Mexicali, on the California border not far from El Centro, is a branch of Mexico's Banco Nacional de Credito Ejidal. Through 5,000 ejidatarios (government land beneficiaries) in 50 collectives, this branch is financing the farming of 405,000 acres, including 150,000 acres in wheat, 200,000 in cotton, 50,000 in barley, 5,000, in vegetables. Ten more ejidos (allocated farms) are in process of formation.

Under the Mexican law any group of 15 or more citizens may form a collective and apply for a tract equal to 62.5 acres for each family head. Then the bank steps in. Mr. Farmer describes the procedure in these words:

"This bank, besides providing the ejidatarios with farm implements, seed, water and other things necessary to conduct general farming operations, has general supervision over the farming of the lands and controls the crops produced, paying to each male ejidatario two pesos a day for the subsistence of himself and family. It is said that if any of the ejidatarios refuse to work properly, or fail to conduct themselves properly, they may be dismissed and required to leave the ejido. The care of the farm machinery, as well as 125 trucks supplied by the bank, is under the direct control of the Banco Ejidal and when not in use they are required to be kept in a general headquarters under its supervision."

Branch at Mexicali

The Mexican Banco Nacional de Credito Agricola also has a branch at Mexicali, which is allotted 6,000,000 pesos for lending to private land owners, not ejidatarios. It is already financing 7,500 acres of cotton, 4,200 of wheat, 750 of alfalfa, expects to finance an additional 40,000 acres of cotton this year.

Appropriations totaling 10,000,000 pesos have been made for the 125-mile railroad from Mexicali south to Rocky Point on the Gulf of California. On Feb. 2, 7,000,000 pesos had been spent; all but about 39 miles had been built and those in charge were sure they would be through by June. At that time 600 men were employed.

Antonio E. Lafon, a member of the Comision Nacional Irigacion de Mexico, is quoted by Mr. Farmer as stating that Mexico expects to trade water which is now diverted from the Rio Grande and used in Texas, for Colorado water from Boulder Dam.

400 Pupils Report on U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Four hundred high school students from 51 schools in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland recently met at Temple University to discuss national problems and their possible solution.

Sponsored by the Civic Forum League, a teachers' group, the conference produced these reports:

Housing: "The Federal housing program will provide for the so-called middle class family. It hasn't begun to get at the real roots of the problem—slum clearance."

Power: "The Tennessee Valley Authority is receiving too much Government money. Since it is in direct competition with private utilities, this constitutes unfair competition with private industry."

Wages: "If the Federal Government establishes minimum wages that match labor's demands, will it eventually cause the unions to be outmoded—or will it push the latter's scales even higher?"

Crime: "We are too much disturbed about the number of paroles. Perhaps it is regrettable that more men do not come up for parole. The 'casual' offender (driven by want or his family's needs) should be segregated from habitual criminals and should be encouraged in some form of self-government while in prison."

Co-operatives: "Consumer co-operatives are feasible only in sections like the Middle West, where homogeneity of industry and products prevails. Because of its diversified nature, America will never match Denmark's progress in co-operative groups."

Labor: "We favor Government enforcement of compulsory bargaining by both employer and employes, and prefer industrial unionism to the craft type. Strikes are legal, sit-down strikes illegal, though in some cases justified."

Bryan's Son in Federal Job

LOS ANGELES, March 17 (AP)—William Jennings Bryan, Jr., son of the "Great Commoner," was sworn in as Collector of Customs for the Los Angeles district yesterday.

Tripartite Monetary Pact Averts Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The worst foreign exchange crisis since the tripartite monetary agreement came into being was weathered successfully yesterday, a high official financial authority said here today. It was a crisis which—but for the existence of this realistic international machinery—might have had very serious effects. The outcome underlines the fact that in the tripartite agreement there does still exist one international shock-absorber.

The heaviest flight of capital on record, this authority said, started to leave fearful European countries as a result of Germany's annexation of Austria. The three signatories of the monetary pact—United States, Britain, and France—and their three associates, Belgium, Switzerland, and The Netherlands, had to cope with the flow.

Crisis Believed Over

The official said that the tripartite agreement, as well as other international exchange mechanisms, functioned successfully although they were at the mercy of raids of European exchange speculators. While the international exchange situation for the past week was described as "extremely difficult," yesterday was the worst day of all. Officials felt that the most difficult period was past, although stormy seas undoubtedly lay ahead.

That all members of the tripartite pact came through well was described by this official as "almost unique" in recent financial history. In previous monetary crises, the impact upon the nations has been much greater, and according to the quoted authority the present situation might have been extremely serious had not the foreign exchange stabilization devices been brought into play.

Capital fleeing from the war-scared continent was seeking refuge in the United States and Britain. The United States absorbs any quantities of incoming gold. Up to $100,000,000 a quarter, the money goes into reserves and acts as an inflationary influence, but after that peak it goes into the inactive gold fund.

Income Tax Receipts

Oddly, the international monetary crisis coincided with an unwontedly rosy internal picture. Computation of income tax payments indicated a total for 1937 which might be as much as $170,000,000 more than President Roosevelt had forecast. The Treasury announced that it had collected $615,947,718 in the first 15 days of March, an increase of 18 per cent over the semiliar period last year. Today Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, expressed satisfaction with the returns.

The collections set a record for income tax intake during such a period, and somewhat brightened the Federal Budget picture. It is hoped they will offset effects of the recession on other revenue.

The income tax receipts showed that 1937 as a whole was a good year, effects of the recession were not felt in some lines until the last two or three months. The receipts represented payment by some taxpayers for their income tax for the entire year, but by others only a quarter of the total.

Largest percentage gains over 1936 were made in the Gulf States. Actual cash collections received and deposited for the March 15 date totalled $439,407,999 compared with $381,512,437 last year. The remainder $176,639,718, is an estimate.

Two Million Silver Jubilee Blossoms Fell Show's 25-Year Attendance Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Attendance records which stood for a quarter of a century were broken by a crowd of 35,000 visitors to the International Flower Show Silver Jubilee in Grand Central Palace today, according to exhibition officials. The record fell when thousands of persons arrived on special trains to see the 2,000,000 bloom display yesterday.

Almost unbounded popularity of the flower show extended also to the annual dinner of the New York Florists Club, which attracted 1,000 persons to the Pennsylavania Hotel last night.

Similarly, the Garden Club of America found more than 70 garden clubs from all parts of the United States represented at its annual flower show luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Special exhibits today included a display of 60 ferns native of New England and adjoining states. They were assembled for the Millbrook Garden Club. A herb house and section of a herb garden arranged by Mrs. C. M. Ingersoll of Salisbury, Conn., was featured in the same section.

For a colorful exhibit of semi-tropic character, the Fairfield Garden Club, which showed a New Orleans market stall, received a special first prize. The Hortulus Garden Club of Greenwich, Conn., won second prize for its display of a Sicillian scene in which appeared a stuffed donkey attached to a vegetable cart.

The first balcony competition to be held at the flower show brought a prize to the Lenox Garden Club for its Mexican scene. It consisted of a serape-curtained doorway about which hung a profusion of semi-tropical produce.

The judges gave Mrs. Betty Compson Walker, wife of former Mayor James J. Walker of New York City, a second prize for her bowl of tulips, carnations, and sweet peas. Mrs. Walker, who recently opened a retail florist shop in Madison Avenue, entered her display in the dinner table arrangement classification. First prize in the group went to Mrs. W. Redmond Cross of Bernardsvile, N. J., for a display of iris, pansies, and anemone.

Wide praise for an unusual exhibit went to Mrs. Walter R. Hine of Short Hills, N. J., for a border planting showing the growth of the same spring garden over entire season.

Mrs. Hine's work required the development of duplicate sets of plants so they would show typical stages of growth for early, middle, and late periods.

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British Sounded on Spanish Policy

France May Be Forced to Intervene Under Rome-Berlin Involvements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—Although Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have denied that France has asked for joint Anglo-French action in Spain, it is nevertheless the fact that the French Government has made it clear to Britain that it may be forced to intervene openly on behalf of the Loyalists unless there is prompt cessation of Italian-German help to Gen. Francisco Franco's Insurgents.

The French Government, The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, has also invited the British Government to state what it would do in these circumstances. The London Government appears not to have finally decided.

Behind this exchange of views—which has been going on mainly in Paris—lies the fact that the British Government expects the French Cabinet to fall at any moment. The Paris Government for its part, to cite a prominent Frenchman, similarly feels "that the British Government, though not about to die, is not quite certain in what form it is to go on living." Thus for the moment there is an inevitable lack of finality about official utterances both in London and Paris.

Strong Attitude Forecast

It can be regarded as certain, however, that any new French Cabinet will take a stronger attitude than the present régime toward the Spanish situation. The same can also be assumed of any reconstructed British Cabinet—supposing the French estimate quoted above is accurate and that there are to be changes soon in London as well as in Paris.

The policy upon which the Quai d'Orsay has asked Downing Street to state its views is understood to be a firm notification to all concerned that they must keep out of Spain. The avowed aim is, therefore, to secure immediate and complete non-intervention all round. It is believed the French advocate a demand for an armistice in order to enable foreigners and technicians, as well as infantrymen to be withdrawn.

French Occupation Hinted

Failing acceptance, some French circles are reported considering whether to occupy one of the Balearic Islands or Spanish Morocco, or even to invade the Basque provinces in General Franco's rear. Paris even hears talk of taking one or all of these steps, whether the British participate or not.

While it is undeniable that the situation is grave there are several equalizing features. One is that intervention in Spain is known to be popularly disliked in Italy and Germany. Another is that France—if she really acts—is in a position to do much more for the Loyalists, even without open intervention, than Premier Mussolini can hope to do for General Franco. The third is that Reichsführer Hitler is believed not to have much interest in altruistically pulling Italian chestnuts out of the fire, despite the promises apparently made as the price of Italian benevolence toward Germany's absorption of Austria.

The fourth is the general desire to avert another European war.

In diplomatic circles here it is thought that a show of real determination by France, even if unaccompanied by similar attitudes on Britain's part, has a good chance of at least forcing a real non-intervention policy on the two Fascist states, provided it is accompanied by the offer of safeguards to ensure that France and Russia also will keep out.

Labor Demands Aid For Loyalist Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 17

The Parliamentary Labor Party passed a resolution at a special meeting last night demanding the "necessary means of military defense" for the "lawful Government of Spain."

Stevedores and wharfmen in London docks also exemplified a widely held view, in refusing to load crates of cotton for Manchester upon a German vessel.

Philadelphia Suit Threatens Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—The fate of Philadelphia's $14,000,000 low-rent housing program can be considerably altered by the outcome of a taxpayer's suit here. Questions the courts must rule on are: 1. Whether projects will be subject to school taxes. 2. Whether the authority has the right of eminent domain—the right to condemn properties to make way for new construction.

It has been pointed out that if a regulation of the Pennsylvania Housing Authority, requiring the payment of school taxes on all projects, is permitted to stand, rentals must be increased approximately 75 cents to $1.25 per room per month—an amount that threatens to wreck the low-cost program.

Spokesmen for the Board of Education pledged a willingness to waive school taxes and accept in their stead a service charge, if the Court so rules. They will not defend the taxpayer's suit.

London Warns Berlin on Attempt to Dominate Czechoslovakia

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Britain's ministers today were cautiously watching Europe's grave international problems.

Germany had a warning from Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, who told the House of Lords that if Adolf Hitler wants to keep peace he must respect his peaceful assurances to Czechoslovakia.

Lord Halifax scored Germany's annexation of Austria as a "ruthless application of power politics" and added:

"By those assurances (that Czechoslovakian frontiers would not be violated), solemnly given, and more than once repeated, we naturally expect the German Government to abide, and if indeed they desire to see peace maintained, as I earnestly hope they do, there is no quarter in Europe where it is more vital that undertakings should be scrupulously respected."

Non-Inervention in Spain

There was no other indication, however, of a definite British policy toward the Czechoslovakian question, despite urgent French appeals for a united French-British front.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a House of Commons debate said the question of Czechoslovakia was receiving "most careful consideration."

The Prime Minister's decision to continue his policy of non-intervention in Spain won the support of Commons by a vote of 317 to 141. The vote was on a strategic Opposition maneuver to adjourn because of the Cabinet's policy of "perpetual drift."

[The French Cabinet accepted assurances from Britain of naval help should Italian and German armed forces in Spain menace French colonial communications, and dropped proposals to open its Spanish frontier to arms and men to aid the hard-pressed Spanish Government.]

The approval of Mr. Chamberlain's "keep out of Spain" policy by Commons, and French assent, removed the possibility of any immediate direct Franco-British action to halt Fascist National Socialist assistance to the Spanish Insurgents.

Colonial Discussion Off

Making a plea for this policy, Mr. Chamberlain told Commons not to "burn our fingers" on Spain but to continue non-intervention to "best serve peace, best serve the cause of freedom."

He characterized as "only rumors" reports of fresh foreign reinforcements to the Insurgents, while Lord Halifax said an Insurgent victory "would not necessarily be against the interests" of Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted his policy of bargaining with dictators was out of the question now in so far as discussion of returning Germany's war-lost colonies is concerned.

U. S. Ships Stand By

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's new drive in Spain put the United States' European Squadron on the alert today for orders to evacuate American citizens whom new fighting zones may endanger.

Under command of Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey, the light cruiser Raleigh and the destroyers Claxton and Manley, comprising the squadron, were at nearby French ports ready for any emergency.

Several hundred American nationals, practically all Puerto Ricans and Filipinos, remain in Spain, despite repeated official pleas that they leave. Those resident in territory held by the Republican Government are under the diplomatic jurisdiction of American Chargé d'Affaires Thurston in Barcelona. United States diplomatic representation in the Republican Government's area is housed in the consulate in Barcelona, although Ambassador Claude G. Bowers has his headquarters at St. Jean de Luz, France, along with envoys of other foreign Governments.

American consular officers remaining in Spain have been given authority temporarily to close their offices and seek safety whenever they considered their posts unsafe.

A Man in the News

© Fox

Viscount Halifax
British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, third Viscount Halifax, who became Britain's Foreign Secretary on the resignation of Anthony Eden, comes of a long line of prominent and responsible citizens of the Empire.

Lord Halifax may be said to resemble in his sympathy for his fellow men the leading character in "John Halifax, Gentleman," Mrs. G. L. Craik's eighteenth century romance.

A commanding personality—he is six feet five inches tall—he has a quiet manner inducive of confidence. His most prominent characteristic is an innate aloofness, devoid, however, of self-consciousness.

He is often to be seen alone striding along in Whitehall, or over the Yorkshire moors of his home, at a pace that few can keep up with. He gets through an immense amount of work and has an imperturbable way of brushing aside unessentials so as to devote himself to issues that really count.

Precise in the words he uses, he makes them as few as possible. His speeches, while unpretending as to eloquence, display plentiful forcefulness.

A countryman by upbringing and inclination, he is interested in agriculture, and seems more at home on a horse than in an automobile.

He is also interested in social welfare work, and has sometimes been found at the Church of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, where at one time he cooperated actively with the late Rev. H. R. L. (Dick) Sheppard, the pacifist leader, in helping "down-and-outs."

Defining recently his views on war, he said:

"We shrink from the horror of all the suffering that war, with the accompaniment of modern science, must involve, and from the tragedy of human lives broken and destroyed. Nevertheless, the pursuit of peace under all conceivable circumstances might mean the acceptance of greater evils even than war, conducted with all the devilish resources of the twentieth century. It might therefore in itself be more reprehensible than war seriously and solemnly undertaken in defense of vital principles that would be denied and betrayed by a refusal to break the peace."

These views enabled him in 1935 to accept the post of Britain's Secretary of State for War.

More congenial, perhaps, to his own tastes have been offices he has from time to time occupied in other branches of the Government. In 1921-22 he was President of the Board of Trade. Thereafter, until 1924, he was President of the Board of Education. The following year saw him at the head of the Ministry of Agriculture. Between 1926 and 1931 he was British Viceroy in India, where he contributed much to the scheme of constitutional reforms that has since been introduced there.

He has been Chancellor of the University of Oxford since 1933 and Parliamentary leader of the House of Lords since 1935.

In November, 1937, he went to Germany on behalf of the British Government and had interviews with Adolf Hitler, the outcome having been the move made by Premier Neville Chamberlain to break down what the Premier considered to be the wall of suspicion and mistrust separating the authoritarian governments from the democratic ones.

His optimistic attitude was expressed by him recently in the House of Lords after his return from Germany. Answering a suggestion by Viscount Cecil that the British Government's policy in opening negotiations with Benito Mussolini appeared to be dictated by "something very like fear," Lord Halifax said, "Does it ever occur to the noble Lords who use such language that there are other elements and qualities in the human mind besides fear? Have they never thought of hope, and have they never realized that it may have been the element of hope in our minds that led us to think that it was worth while trying to cut this vicious circle in which the policy of Europe is surrounded?"

Lord Halifax is essentially a man of the "old school tie." His father was a member of the House of Lords. He was himself educated at Eton and Oxford. He carries with him the personal traditions of the British privileged classes. On the other hand, he has shown himself possessed of broad outlook and wide sympathies, able to see things from other folks' point of view as well as from his own.

France Is to Increase Its Armament

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—An immediate increase in French armaments in view of Europe's war clouds was announced by Premier Léon Blum today as he presented his new People's Front Government to the Chamber of Deputies.

Shortly before the announcement the Cabinet authorized the defense Ministers to make commitments for extraordinary armaments expenditures of 4,465,000,000 francs (about $134,000,000), mostly to buy new fighting planes.

It also decided to ask Parliament to open additional exceptional armaments credits.

[The total of ordinary extraordinary and extrabudgetary expenses for fighting forces already approved by Parliament is 25,845,405,856 francs—the 1938 budget figure. In addition to that sum an estimated 3,200,000,000 francs will be spent in 1938 as part of the five-year defense plan calling for 12,000,000,000 francs, approved by the previous Cabinet of Camille Chautemps but not by Parliament.]

M. Blum told a crowded Chamber that his Government, formed only Sunday, was willing to go any length for peace, but he said circumstances compelled it to embark on an immediate new armaments program.

"Steps to create these armaments will be taken at once," M. Blum said, and he promised that "at the same time nothing will be left undone to organize and develop new means of production."

Pleading for support of his Government in its first parliamentary test, the Socialist Premier said the German absorption of Austria had shaken Europe. It could, he said, easily give rise to "much more serious" developments.

France, the Premier declared, is ready to take any step that seems necessary to maintain European peace, but she must safeguard her independence and make sure of her frontiers and lines of communication.

She must, he added, fulfill her pledged word—a reference to the treaty by which France is bound to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia if that country is invaded.

M. Blum insisted that French security and fulfillment of treaty obligations and the maintenance of European peace were not contradictory aims.

"We are ready to go the extreme of human effort to prove they are compatible," he declared.

In what appeared to be an answer to political conjectures that his own Government would be superseded by a National Union Government, or one supported by all parties, M. Blum declared he was ready to attempt such a union himself.

Deputies of the parties composing the People's Front — Socialists, Radical-Socialists and Communists —broke into applause, but the rest of the Chamber was silent.

Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense, read a statement like the Premier's in the Senate, where it was received coldly, only a few Senators of the Left applauding.

Before facing Parliament, Cabinet members said an order to speed up raising of armaments funds was authorized in today's cabinet meeting and that the money would be drawn from funds of the regular 1938 budget without waiting to float a loan.

Roosevelt to Greet Jews In Washington Conclave

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York said after a White House conference yesterday President Roosevelt had agreed to send a message of greeting to the International Convention of the B'nai B'rith to be held here May 8-11.

Mr. Celler accompanied Maurice Bisgyer, National Secretary of the organization, who presented the invitation. The Representative said the troubled international situation also was discussed briefly.

Mexico Leads in Silver

In recent years Mexico has been the premier world producer of silver, second of antimony and molybdenum, third of lead, fourth of zinc, sixth of gold, and seventh of petroleum and graphite.

Steed Finds Eden Strongly Qualified For Higher Post

(Continued from Page 1)

which Mr. Eden would have had them firmly face. Under the control of a public opinion, henceforth vigilant and apprehensive, they have to prove that theirs is the better way—and to prove it without betrayal of essential national interests, moral or material. These interests they have to defend against militarist dictators whose ways are not our ways.

Bismarck once said: "When I have to deal with a gentleman, I try to be a gentleman-and-a-half. When I have to deal with a pirate I am a pirate-and-a-half." Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax would probably amend his method and say that, when dealing with dictators, it is best to behave toward them as a gentleman-and-three-quarters, especially if the dictators are truculent and complain that a British Minister (who happens to know them) has a "vendetta" against them.

Cautious Judgment Needed

The circumstance that the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax will now be directly responsible for British dealings with Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler may, however, turn out to be either a credit or a debit item. Should the gentleman-and-three-quarters method fail, our reactionaries could not say that it had not been tried, and their power to make this country evade a grave issue might disappear. This would be a national, and an international, gain.

Against it must be set the weakness of Mr. Chamberlain's present position. Will he be able to judge every insidious Italian or German proposal strictly on its merits? May not care for his reputation as a statesman unconsciously dispose him to stretch a point in the way of concession, so as to avoid a public verdict that "Eden was right after all?" Such weakness would be human. For Great Britain, and for Europe, it might be a debit item.

In prospect, near or far, stands a further credit item. Until Mr. Eden was driven into resignation there seemed to be no alternative national Prime Minister to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, or no public man with the requisite standing in the eyes of the country. Mr. Eden was, indeed, admired by many and criticized by some. Even his admirers thought him a trifle young for the responsibilities of national leadership. His detractors called him talented but doubted whether he "carried enough guns" ever to be Prime Minister. Nobody quite knew whether his character was as firm as his gifts were undeniable.

Eden "Carries Enough Guns"

Now the conviction is widespread both that Mr. Eden "carries enough guns" and that his character is equal to his talent. Close behind or beside him ranks Lord Cranborne, in whom all that is best in the Cecil family tradition has revealed itself. Should misadventure befall Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, the country would not now be at a loss for statesmen who could form an alternative National Government on a broader basis and with a degree of popular confidence which Mr. Neville Chamberlain has never possessed and seems less likely than ever now to command.

This is a great gain. It is all the greater because no Opposition leader is trusted in anything like the degree in which Mr. Eden and Lord Cranborne are now trusted, and because the principle of national government still seems to most Britons the safetst in these troublous times.

It woud be useless today to analyze an international position of which the stresses vary from hour to hour. A near future may show whether the provisional balance sheet of the British crisis which I have tried to strike will close with a surplus or a deficit when accounts are made up. For the moment Mr. Chamberlain is felt by a very large number of his fellow countrymen to have proclaimed, without knowing it, the insolvency of British foreign policy.

There is good reason to think that he never imagined he was courting trouble when he rendered Mr. Eden's position untenable. Since then his eyes or, at any rate, those of his supporters in the press and elsewhere, have to some extent been opened. Events may soon open them still wider. Then, if it be not too late, he may see how real a service he has rendered the country by providing it with an alternative to himself as Prime Minister.

Fog Keeps Herbert Hoover From Royal Lunch Date

STOCKHOLM, March 17 (AP)—Fog kept Former President Herbert Hoover from lunch today with Sweden's Crown Prince, Gustav Adolf.

Hoover's steamer from Helsingfors, Finland, was delayed six hours so the Prince had to eat without his intended honor guest. He received the Former President in a half-hour audience later, however. Hoover will fly to London tomorrow.

Lindberghs Reach France

CHERBOURG, France, March 17 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, returning to Europe from a stay in the United States, arrived here today on the Bremen. Ugo d'Annunzio, son of the late Gabriele d'Annunzio, debarked en route to Rome.

Chamberlain in Grigg's View Saw 'Realities' in Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

to pursued in our relations with the dictatorships has caused a steady aggravation of the danger of war. There is also no doubt that this perilous sequence of action and effect must be broken without delay, if the drift toward war is to be stopped.

Can we alter our method without abandoning our principles, and if we do so, shall we be strengthening our hopes of remaining honorably at peace? Mr. Eden's answer to both those questions was in the negative. Mr. Chamberlain's answer is "yes." That is the ground of Mr. Eden's resignation. That and nothing else.

Let us then see what the alteration of method involves. Mr. Eden insisted that we should not negotiate with Italy until she had given definite proof that her standpoint toward us was friendly and that her engagements would be kept. He in fact maintained that we should secure concessions before negotiation—an attitude which he has adopted toward Germany as well as Italy ever since he became our Secretary of State. Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, is prepared to negotiate without conditions and to see what can be done by the process of negotiation itself.

The German case is illuminating, and Mr. Chamberlain can point to it with telling effect. Very soon after Mr. Eden succeeded to Sir Samuel Hoare, Adolf Hitler made overtures for a settlement of all outstanding questions between his country and ours. Mr. Eden's reply was a magisterial questionnaire on practically all the subjects at which Germany might look differently from us.

Hitler Sent No Replies

The answers, he considered, would show whether an understanding was possible on honorable terms; and he declared that he must have satisfactory answers before he entered into conversations with the German Government. The questionnaire was extremely thorough, and Herr Hitler's answers would no doubt have thrown much light upon his policy, had they ever been given.

But having acknowledged the questionnaire, Herr Hitler has made no attempt to answer it from that day to this. No conversations have in consequence proceeded from it. The German Chancellor has simply taken his own course, and Anglo-German relations, despite many gestures of good will, have gone steadily from bad to worse.

To Mr. Chamberlain's realistic view the method thus pursued with Germany has long seemed patently inept. We are at present negotiating a trade agreement with the United States, and neither side to that negotiation has demanded preliminary concessions as the price of its consent to negotiate. Similarly with Germany or Italy he has thought it wiser and more reasonable to agree to conversations without demanding anything in advance.

There is manifestly no sacrifice of principle in that, and it commits this country to nothing which is not approved by its conscience or its common sense. Whether agreement of any kind is possible at this moment between Italy and ourselves can only be determined by starting conversations and bringing them to a point.

Mr. Eden's alternative was not in reality another method of starting conversations; it was, as the German example showed, a veiled refusal to converse.

Mussolini Took Initiative

In the actual circumstances of the moment, indeed, it would have been not merely a refusal but a downright rebuff. The initiative in suggesting conversations was taken by Signor Mussolini, not by the British Government. We did not go to him; he first approached us.

On the eve of Herr Hitler's ultimatum to Austria—an event which vividly illustrates the precarious condition of European peace—Signor Mussolini expressed to Mr. Eden through his Ambassador in London his earnest desire to enter into a frank discussion of the differences between his country and ours. He made no attempt on his side to tie our hands with stipulations or to gain prestige in advance. He declared that the moment seemed to him propitious, but he made no threat.

There were manifestly only two answers possible to such an overture. We could not impose preliminary conditions; we could not meet the proffered hand by telling its owner to go home and wash it before we honored it with our touch. We could either accept the overture or reject it outright. Mr. Eden's answer would have meant rejection, and not rejection pure and simple, but rejection with discourtesy and offense.

No one can predict the outcome of the conversations. They are certain to be difficult, and we may find that we can reach no settlement without concessions which we cannot in honor make. But there is at least an equal chance of finding that honorable settlement is possible, and in that case Mr. Chamberlain will deserve the thanks of the whole world for having strengthened the foundations of European peace.

Calls Eden Inexperienced

Whatever the result, I say with absolute conviction that he would have been guilty of a crime against his country and a betrayal of his trust had he allowed a single dissident member of his Cabinet, however prominent, to prevent the conversations from taking place.

Mr. Eden's attitude in the matter was in keeping with his past, and it was high time that the conduct of our foreign policy was taken into a wiser and more experienced grip. He has not had what gardeners call the "green hand," and though he has striven sincerely accordingly to his lights for peace, his method of pursuing it has had the opposite result.

Let not anyone therefore suppose that Britain will be intimidated into surrenders of principle because he has left the Foreign Office. The method certainly will change, but not the guiding principles or the fundamental aims. The action of our Government is prompted—as Lord Halifax, the New Foreign Secretary, has admirably said—not by fear but by hope. In this approach we seek the co-operation of any Government which will come to help us to the means of maintaining peace with honor, honor with peace.

British Firm Gets Argentine Contract On £600,000 Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKPORT, England—A £600,000 contract has been placed with a firm of granary engineers of Cheadle Heath, Stockport, by the Argentine Government which is embarking upon a big scheme for modernizing the storage and marketing of crops.

A series of 14 large grain elevators, to be followed later by a chain of smaller storage granaries throughout the grain-growing districts, are to be erected at Argentine ports.

The Government of Argentine has placed contracts for the first group, comprising six terminal elevators to be constructed at Buenos Aires, Rosaria Sud, Rosario Norte, Villa Constitución, Quequén, and Ingeniero White.

This same firm has secured orders for the complete machinery equipment of four out of the six elevators, and the contract represents the largest yet placed with a British engineering firm for grain-handling machinery.

It is expected that the contract will be completed within three years.

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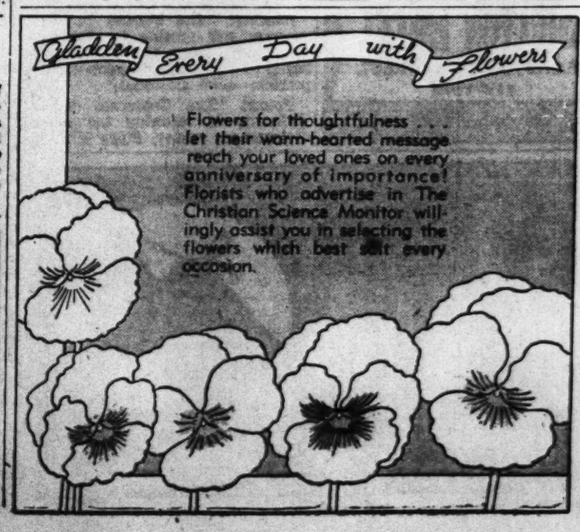

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Organizer of Austrian Vote Gets Fund of Million Marks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 17—The National Socialist Party in Germany, as a thank offering for Austrian developments, has placed the sum of a million marks ($400,000) at the disposal of Joseph Bürckel, organizer of the coming Austrian plebiscite. The fund is to be used for needy Party members and "Comrades" in Austria—which indicates that Jews and non-Germans are excluded from the benefits.

The triumphal enthusiasm which marked Reichsführer Hitler's return from Vienna yesterday was further increased by Premier Mussolini's broadcast given later over German radio stations. The Duce's words are naturally interpreted here as conclusive proof to the world of the strength of the Berlin-Rome axis. The pronouncement, the press here declares, will be interpreted by history as a document of the highest statesmanship—an indication that realities and justice are united in high politics, that one without the other cannot create real greatness.

"Now that we are at the Brenner Pass, Italians can be assured that should the occasion ever arise we shall be ready to stand by this friendship," Berlin says.

Signor Mussolini's acceptance of German Austria in his speech is being regarded even in circles here which formerly were skeptical regarding Italy as an indication that he has definitely determined that the seventy-five million persons in the nation to his north have more to offer him than Western democracies. With France unable to unite itself and England noncommittal, so the argument runs, Germany can be worth 10 Army Corps to the Duce in any Mediterranean conflict.

The problem of South Tirol, which is largely German, remains. But since Italy's "oppression" of these fellow Germans has been allowed to pass unnoticed by the Third Reich for five years in the interests of other bigger schemes, why should not this problem remain in abeyance as that of the Polish Corridor? That is how many here think Signor Mussolini is reasoning today, even if he has not had any assurance from Herr Hitler on this matter.

The Reichstag has been summoned for tomorrow night. Herr Hitler will speak on Austria and general European politics, after which, it is reliably stated, the Reichstag will be dissolved and new elections will be called for April—on the same day as the Austrian plebiscite.

Reich Envoys Richly Housed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The German Reich is building up an unprecedented string of diplomatic establishments here, and the end is not yet. The Berlin Government now has three large diplomatic houses, and is soon to have another when a magnificent new Embassy, already authorised, is built.

For the present there are the old red-brick German Embassy downtown, a "gemütlich" affair that has witnessed many old-time Bavarian evenings for members of Congress and other leaders; the splendid residence taken by Ambassador Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff in a more fashionable quarter adjacent to the British and Brazilian Embassies; and now the former Austrian Legation which—by coincidence—is next door to the Legation of Czechoslovakia.

Gone today was the Hapsburg Eagle which for a brief week end waved above the German Swastika flag over the late Austrian Legation. After dark last night, and again early this morning, the Swastika was prominently in place, and evidently Washington is to have a continuing reminder of changing events. On its projecting flag staff, the Swastika flaps to and fro—it almost swings out over the front yard of the neighboring Czechoslovaks.

Reich Solves Servant Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German girl who plans a career for herself as a secretary, typist, clerk, saleswoman or factory worker, will be faced in future with a domestic hurdle over which she must climb before her desired goal is reached.

Whatever her qualifications, her financial resources, her social status or her personal inclinations, she will be obliged to undertake domestic work in the household of a fellow citizen for the space of one year.

Field-Marshal Hermann Göring, who is the Administrator of the Four-Year Plan, made this decision clear in a public pronouncement recently, giving as his reason for it the fact that German households, both in the towns and in rural districts, are exceedingly ill-supplied with domestic labor—the number of domestic servants decreased by 100,000 between 1925 and 1933—and that German wives and mothers are consequently working unnecessarily long and heavy hours.

For the moment, the decree will affect only those who are under the age of 25, who wish to enter employment on and after March 1 this year, and who intend that employment to lie in the direction of clerical work.

Field-Marshal Göring expressed his demands in terms calculated to rouse those required to obey them to a sense of patriotic service. "Since German youths serve the Fatherland for 2½ years with spade or with weapons," he pointed out, "German girls will certainly not wish to stand aside, but will joyfully and willingly do their duty in the sphere in which the Fatherland needs them."

Social services and the nursing profession are also, according to Field-Marshal Göring, sorely in need of recruits. Two years given to work in either of these directions will, he says, be regarded as equivalent to one year's work in a city household or on a farm.

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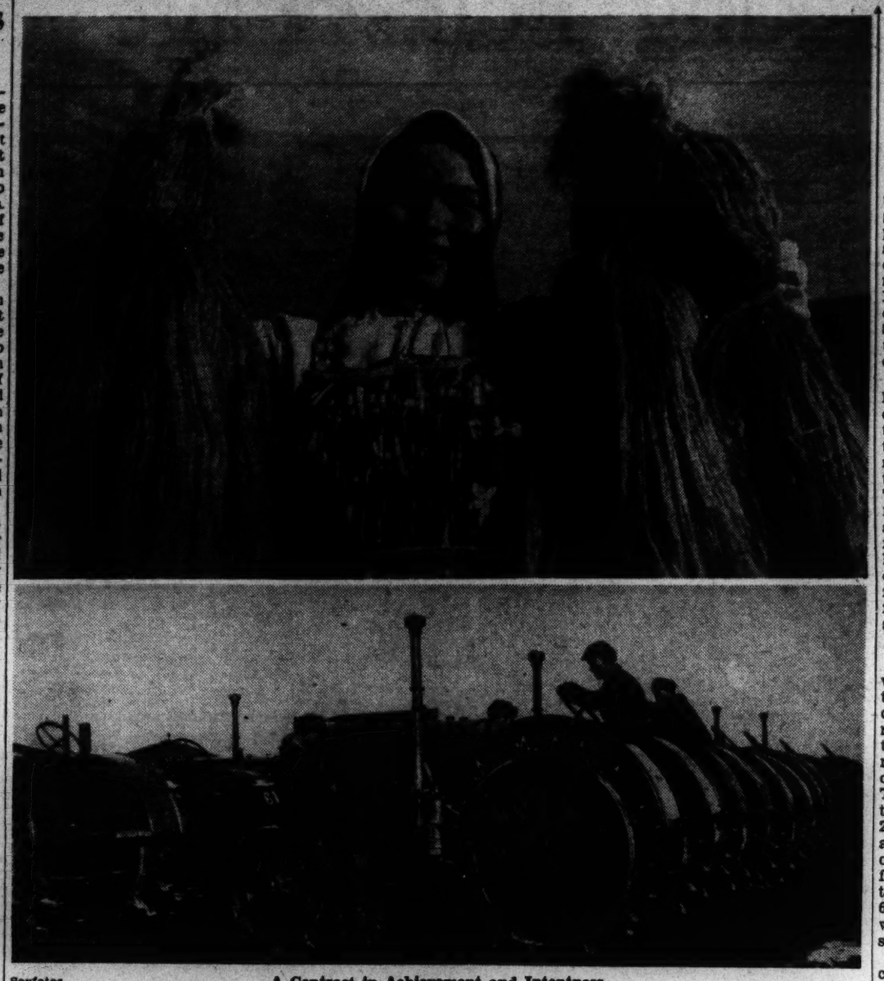

Sovfotos

A Contrast in Achievement and Intentness

The Upper Picture Is of a Collective Farm Woman in Chuvashia Who Raised the Best Flax. In the Lower Picture Operators of State-Owned Farm Tractors Are Starting Tests of These Machines Which Now Dominate the Soviet's Agricultural Economy

Peasants yield initiative to Communists in charge of State-owned tractor station—Farming purge crushes resistance.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The centralized control of Soviet agriculture has been greatly strengthened by a decree providing that all machine-tractor stations shall hereafter be financed exclusively by the Federal Government and through the Federal Budget. This is the last of a series of steps which has tended to bring Soviet agriculture under direct control of one huge state syndicate, operated from Moscow.

The Communist General Staff has thus pushed through to virtual completion its program for agricultural reorganization which was initiated in 1929. There have been many changes in detail since that time, but the broad outlines remain. They have been achieved in the face of tremendous opposition among peasants, and the authorities found it necessary to dispossess millions of peasant households and to convert millions of peasants into forced laborers in industries and forests and mines, before they could apply their program.

More Stations to Be Added

The machine-tractor station, which admittedly was an afterthought, has become the heart and center of the system, and has done more than anything else to enable the Federal Government to dominate agriculture and bring all recalcitrant small farmers into line. There are now 5,819 of these stations, each serving between 10 and 20 collective farms, and about 500 are to be added during 1938. They operate at present all the heavy farm machinery in Russia; 367,000 tractors, 105,000 combine-harvesters, 62,000 trucks and automobiles, as well as heavy plows, cultivators, seeders, and other machines.

Soviet agriculture can now be accurately described as one huge federal syndicate, which operates two systems; first, the state farms, in which agricultural laborers work for wages; second, the collective farms, in which peasants work as sharecroppers, dividing their produce with the State in the form of taxes and rent, and with the machine-tractor stations, another state organ, as rental for machinery and service.

Must Rent Machinery

The machine-tractor stations have a monopoly of large agricultural machinery; no individual or collective farmer is permitted to buy it, and must rent it from the station. Collective farmers, unlike small individual farmers, cannot get along without large agricultural machinery. They are therefore completely dependent upon the machine-tractor stations.

Several hundred thousand Government employees now operate this agricultural syndicate. During the past year most of them have become federal employees, although before that the majority were employed by local governments. The Central Government has thus increased its hold upon the so-called autonomous republics and regions.

Probably never before in history have so many peasants been brought under the firm direction of one centralized power. More than 100,000,000 men, women and children derive their living today from this one great agricultural syndicate. They work as wage-earners or sharecroppers, under state supervision. Someone has described the system as a new form of feudalism with the machine-tractor station replacing the old feudal lord.

Reich Laws Hold in Austria; Ban Planned on Free Masons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 17—From now on, all laws promulgated in Berlin will be immediately effective in Austria, where German laws already are being put into operation. Those relating to the Four-Year plan, to the displaying of flags, and the declaration of property held abroad are to be put into force here from today.

Austria may now be said to have four masters serving under Reichsführer Hitler. First is Joseph Bürckel, former Commissioner of the German Saar, who today began his campaign for unanimous approval of the Austro-German Union at the April 10 plebiscite. He also, as head of the National Socialist Party here, issues regulations affecting all phases of public life.

Second, a new "Reich's delegate" will be appointed to control the economic integration of Austria into the Reich and the application of the Four-Year plan.

Third, all public security is in the hands of Heinrich Himmler who is absolute police master. The fourth chief is Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart who as Governor or Superintendent of Austria merely has charge of State administration.

VIENNA, March 17 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler, chief of all Germany's police—including those of Austria—today ordered the arrest of all persons belonging to "certain clerical quarters," who, he said, were spreading "false rumors about new National Socialist Austria."

The order mentions no names, but it warned an immediate cleanup was in store for these "clericals." Their object, he said, was "not only to sow unrest within, but also to disturb the Reich's good foreign relations."

He blamed the "clericals" for starting a rumor Premier Mussolini of Italy had given back to Germany the South Tirol, formerly a part of Austria.

"Communists in National Socialist uniforms" officially were charged with illegal house searching and seizures of property and persons. Flying squads had been organizing, the announcement said, to deal sharply with this practice. There was no mention of how widespread it was.

The public also was warned against a wave of "money collecting," ostensibly for party purposes.

Masonic Lodges Watched

A notice that all Free Mason lodges were watched and that no one was permitted to enter completed the day's warnings. The lodges, the notice said, later will be cleaned out and closed.

Simultaneously the Reich war flag was raised ceremoniously over the old Austrian War Office, in the presence of Col. Gen. Fedor von Bock of the Eighth Army Corps, which includes Austria.

Vienna's House of Commons, former seat of the Austro-German Empire was made National Socialist headquarters to prepare for the plebiscite, with a branch of Paul Joseph Goebbel's Ministry of Propaganda occupying a section of the building.

The official gazette carried a long list of "traffic accidents."

Several correspondents and other foreigners fled. Others thought of fleeing and some who remained heard hints they would not be welcomed much longer.

Foreigners pinned flags of their countries to their lapels for protection.

A new National Socialist Commissioner was named to the National Library—one of the Hapsburgs' and Vienna's greatest prides.

All women's organizations were liquidated.

Every Dollfuss Platz—named for the Austrian Chancellor who was assassinated in a National Socialist putsch in 1934—was renamed for Reichsführer Hitler.

The Max Reinhardt Plaza, in front of the Salzburg Festival Theater, was no more. The signs were taken down today.

Dr. Reinhardt, a Jew, had been the guiding spirit of the festival since its rebirth 17 years ago. It was learned he will not direct at Salzburg the two presentations—Jedermann and Faust—which have been an integral part of the festival for a decade.

The two State theaters—the Opera and Burg—and three private playhouses were purged. Commissioners, it was announced, were being named to seven musical organizations including the world-famous Vienna Symphony Orchestra.

Kipnis Renounces Austria

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Alexander Kipnis, noted bass-baritone, has renounced his position as one of Austria's leading singers.

Although Mr. Kipnis' position was so strong in Berlin that he remained there three years or more after National Socialist control was established, he finally left Germany of his own volition.

Now he has cabled his American manager, Charles L. Wagner, that although his contract with the Vienna State Opera has several years to go, he will not sing there or in Salzburg while the National Socialists control. Mr. Kipnis is an American citizen of Jewish blood.

U. S. Trade Cut Forecast

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Germany's absorption of Austria probably will reduce Austro-American trade sharply, Commerce Department officials said yesterday.

They announced receipt of a cable indicating Germany would apply its own trade controls to Austria soon.

Austro-American commerce totaled almost $22,000,000 last year.

Loyalist Forces Rally in Attempt To Relieve Caspe

BARCELONA, March 17 (AP)—The Spanish Government Army rallied its forces southeast of Caspe today in an attempt to relieve the beleaguered garrison that had held the medieval town for 48 hours.

The counter-attack halted the Insurgents' eastward offensive to the sea and compelled them to turn back to meet the unexpected resistance on their left flank. Generalissimo Franco's troops were holding only a few buildings in the City's suburbs.

The Insurgent Command sent new reinforcements of artillery up the old Roman Road from Alcaniz to join the motorized shock troops already dispatched to Caspe.

Meanwhile, Barcelona during the night was subjected to its worst aerial bombardment, involving a large number of fatalities, computed to be more than 300. And in the morning the city was shelled.

Most of the victims of the shelling were caught at the entrance of the subway station en route to work. One shell fell in the middle of the street, scattering shrapnel in their midst.

Other bombs hit a new section of the City which includes many residential quarters. One struck the city's largest luxury hotel, housing many foreigners, but apparently none was hurt.

Yesterday thousands of Catalonians massed around the President's Palace to demand the Government continue resisting the insurgents at all costs. They heard speeches of trade union and political leaders assuring them of the loyalty of their army and the determination of their Government.

The demonstration followed reports the insurgent drive eastward toward Catalonia and the Mediterranean had been halted.

A Government communiqué declared that there was no loss of territory yesterday in contrast with the deep inroads which the Insurgents had made for six successive days in the thin strip separating them from the Government-held seaboard.

The communiqué said Insurgent attempts to surround Alcoriza, south of Alcaniz, their most advanced outpost, and Caspe, to the north, failed.

Government troops, caught off balance in the first days of the offensive, were said to have recovered somewhat and to have been strengthened by reinforcements at those points. Although government officials breathed easier it was recognized the danger of the Insurgents reaching the coast between Barcelona and Valencia still was extremely grave.

New Zealand Developing Radio-Weather Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Marking the simultaneous arrival here of two great trail-blazing flying boats, the Centaurus from Britain and the Samoan Clipper from Honolulu, an important meteorological conference was held in Wellington to develop complete weather and radio service over both Tasman and eastern Pacific air routes, with an official of the British Air Ministry attending. The assumption is that the Tasman Sea and Pacific flights must soon be considered a matter of mere routine flying.

The courtesy flight of the Centaurus over the Dominion was received everywhere with the greatest interest, being accepted by the Islanders as an indication that their extreme isolation has been broken by the conquest of the air.

Oil in Latin America

Petroleum is an important industry in six Latin American countries—Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Argentina.

Small German Parties Urged To Unite in Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 17—Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudetic German Party, today published an appeal to other small German parties in Czechoslovakia to join him in the interest of their common rights as Germans.

Developments in Austria—now a German eastern province—Herr Henlein's appeal declared, have proved more clearly than almost any other historical event that a united and determined nation can triumph in the struggle for its rights over the might of all its opponents. "Unity and firmness are the people's weapons against which all measures of violence and injustice are powerless," he said.

Today, the appeal continues, the Sudetic German Party is alone the responsible representative of a United will in the struggle for the rights of Sudetic Germans. Thus, Herr Henlein contends, the "splinter parties"—small political groups—have no further right to exist.

Agrarians Withdraw

In this connection it is noted that the German Agrarians yesterday gave notice of their withdrawal from the "Activist" group comprising those Sudetic Germans who are ready to co-operate with the Czechs. The other two parties in the group are the German Socialists and German Clericals.

Meanwhile the Czech press has begun to carry significant articles from organs of the Right suggesting that Czechoslovakia must face the new situation in Central Europe by adopting a new policy.

"Our next task," declares the Narodni Listy, once the most chauvinistic Czech organ, under Dr. Karel Kramar, Czech Nationalist leader, "is to realize how we can exist as an independent State side by side with powerful National Socialist Germany. We must openly declare that we will not take an anti-German stand provided Germany does not menace the independence of our State. In this respect our interests coincide with those of other Central European states."

Not Like Austria

Narodni Listy declares that Central Europe will be ready to cooperate with Germany—that Austrian developments will not decide the relations between the Danubian States and Germany, for Austria did not want to be independent. But the other Central European States, Narodni Listy points out, do want independence and are determined to defend it to the last.

"There is, however, no indication that such a necessity has arisen. Germany certainly has assured us of an earnest desire to improve relations with us and negotiations on this matter are the most important task in our foreign policy just now," the paper says.

The Czech Agrarians, the leading Czech party, a large section of which has long been for co-operation with the Sudetic Germans, also are concerning themselves with this problem. In a meeting yesterday, a number of the group's Executive Committee sharply criticized the Government's foreign policy and demanded an agreement with Germany, provided, however, that the dignity and integrity of the Czech State is recognized. Czechoslovakia, it was declared, wants friendly relations not only with its allies but also with its neighbors.

Czech Vote Urged

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—A plebiscite with United States appointees sharing control of the voting was proposed in the House of Lords yesterday as a solution of the problem of Czechoslovakia's German minority of 3,500,000, of whom Adolf Hitler has proclaimed himself protector.

Lord Noel-Buxton urged that the question be settled along lines of the Saar plebiscite which in 1935 returned the Saar region to Germany.

College Combines Graduate Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Beginning with the academic year of 1938-39, the University of Pennsylvania will offer a new combination of graduate courses in American history and American literature, for those who wish to specialize in the broad field of the development of American social and cultural institutions, it has been announced.

Qualified students, who, as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy pursue these courses, will be required also to prepare a thesis upon a topic selected after consultation with faculty advisers.

Backgrounds in English literature and Continental history will be furnished by the newly-created Department of American Civilization. Dr. Arthur Hobson Quinn iwill direct the work of students whose primary interest is American literature, and Dr. Roy F. Nichols will serve in a like capacity in relation to students whose approach is from the field of history.

"The entire project is in line with the modern trend in education, which breaks down when necessary the traditonal limits of University departments of instruction in order to meet the real needs of students," Dr. H. Lamar Crosby, Dean of the Graduate School, declared.

Belgium Reaffirms Policy

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP)—Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak yesterday reaffirmed Belgium's determination to defend its territory and the Government's foreign policy of preserving liberty while maintaining good relations with all neighbors.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, he declared the need of national unity was the lesson Belgium and other small nations must learn from the fate of Austria.

He expressed regret over the way Germany absorbed Austria, saying:

"Even if Anschluss apparently meets the wishes of the population, I regret the methods used. To avoid such difficulties I appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of my countrymen."

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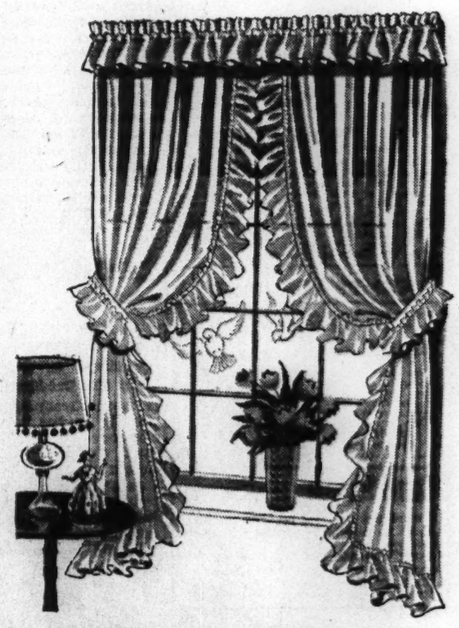

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Eleven

Despite the hour at which Gwen went to bed, her determination to get up at four o'clock next morning was sufficiently strong to arouse her as the early daylight was just creeping across the sky. As soon as she was sufficiently conscious to remember the events of the night before she jumped out of bed, dressed quickly, and then stood for a minute at the window deciding what to do.

"I think I'll go up to the watch tower and take a look around," she decided. Quietly she made her way up the winding staircase to the round tower, which had been quite neglected for several days. She opened the window, taking in great breaths of the fresh morning air, and then stood looking out over the well-known panorama.

The hills she could see were calm and deserted, not even a shepherd appeared. She took up the spy-glasses, which had lain on the table unused since the day Bodwyn had looked through them and exclaimed at their power to bring distant objects into astonishingly clear, close view. Then she stepped back to the window, readjusted the focus to her own eyes, and took a long, slow sweep over the near valley and the nearer and more distant hills. Still no signs of life.

She turned the glasses in the direction of the lake valley and Maes y Gar; and all at once her grasp tightened, for a splash of white had caught her eye on the side of Maes y Gar, near to the summit. At first she imagined it was only a piece of rock somewhat lighter than the usual tone of gray. But, as she held the glasses more steadily and focussed them more carefully on the one place, she saw that the supposed rock was moving.

Through the Glasses

"That's queer," she thought, with a little thrill of excitement. "It's just about the size of a lamb, but I've never seen any sheep on that mountain, they're all on the other side of the valley where there's some grass for them to nibble. I can't see how one lamb could have got over there all by itself."

She rested her eyes for a minute, then looked again.

"Why, it's running about like a dog! But none of the sheep dogs are white—and besides, it's too small." The thoughts chased each other through her mind. And then another thought leapt out so suddenly that she gave a little gasp:

"Tyke! A fox terrier—just the right size!—Suppose it should be—why, then Sir John must be somewhere up there on Maes y Gar!"

Her hands trembled so with excitement that she could hardly see through the glasses for a minute or two. When at length she steadied them, the white patch had disappeared, apparently over the summit, for there was no sign of it anywhere on the face of Maes y Gar.

Her first idea was to telephone to the castle and ask for a search party to be sent over; but then she hesitated. It seemed such a wild guess. And the animal had disappeared now anyway.

And then the quick thought came,

The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, their old family dwelling place in Wales, had become very friendly with Bodwyn, Sir John Penrhyddon's son. When the local slate miners went on strike and Sir John threatened to lock them out, Gwen was distressed because of the effect it would have on the plans of Mary Griffith, a miner's daughter, who had a beautiful voice and hoped to have it trained. She persuaded Bodwyn to plead with his father, but late that evening he telephoned to tell her that Sirdar, the horse on which his father had gone riding that afternoon, had returned alone to his stable and that they had not been able to get any news of Sir John or the little fox terrier, Tyke, who had gone with him. Gwen and Mildred persuaded Miss Richards to let them join the searching parties which scoured the fields that night. But at midnight no trace of Sir John had been found and the girls reluctantly agreed to return home and wait until next morning to continue the search.

"I could go myself and find out! That's something I really could do to help."

She stopped long enough to scribble a little pencil note, saying where she was going, crept into the kitchen, drank a glass of milk and cut several good thick slices of bread and butter and some ham to sandwich between them; and munching one as she went along she slipped out, closing the door gently behind her.

She met no one as she hurried along, until the rock-strewn face of the mountain loomed up straight in front of her. The day had clouded over and the heights above looked black and forbidding. The wind was rising, too, and there was threat of rain in the embattled clouds.

Gwen stood still for a minute to take stock of the situation before beginning her climb. The mountain was cone-shaped and at one side a slice had been cut off the cone, making a straight precipice for several hundred feet, but the side fronting the valley offered no special difficulties except stones and boulders tumbled in every direction. Looking upwards with a practiced eye, Gwen promptly mapped out the route she would take, and then began to plod steadily upward, sometimes scrambling over the rocks, at others making her way round them. When she was about half way up, a weird moaning broke on her ears.

"It's only the wind blowing across the precipice over there," she told herself quickly. But she devoutly hoped the noise would soon stop.

It didn't; instead, the higher she climbed the worse it became. The moans rose to wails, then died into uncanny mutterings and, rising again, worked themselves up into a fury of wild threatening shrieks.

At last she made a final spurt and reached the group of craggy peaks that formed the tip of the mountain. Then, breathlessly, she stood looking down the further side, holding on to one of the turreted rocks to save herself from being blown over by the tearing force of the wind which swept across the summit. Not far below, on the side which she now saw for the first time, a wide chasm split the face of the mountain half way across.

A Dog's Bark

She had succeeded in making her way about half the length of the fissure when a sudden, sound, mingling with the shrieks of the wind, but refreshingly different from them, brought her heart into her mouth with a great leap.

"It's a dog barking," she cried aloud. She stopped to listen. There it was again! And suddenly, from behind a boulder quite near to the edge of the chasm, there darted a fox terrier. He caught sight of Gwen and came bounding toward her, barking furiously.

"Tyke! Tyke!" And Gwen advanced with friendly certainty.

That settled it. The short tail, which had been held suspiciously still and erect, tried to wag itself off, the bark changed from a half growl to a joyous welcome, and a pink tongue darted out to lick the extended hand, as the whole white body catapulted itself against Gwen.

"Where's your master, Tyke? Fetch him! Fetch him!"

Tyke cocked his ears, stood looking at her for a moment, then, as if completely understanding her meaning, he darted off toward the edge of the chasm at great speed.

Gwen walked cautiously toward the dog, balancing herself at every step, until at last, as she came within a few paces of the fissure she went down on her hands and knees and crawled the rest of the way.

Suddenly there came one of those dead silences between the gusts of wind, almost more alarming than the shrieks and moans themselves. Tyke was silent, too. Then came quite clearly a man's voice shouting from somewhere below in the chasm.

"Go home, sir! Tyke! Go home I say!" And a handful of small pebbles came scattering up, making the terrier jump back startled as they pattered down on the rock.

Gwen pulled herself to the edge and craned her neck to look over. It must have been some 30 feet, from the top of the wall of rock on which she was lying, to the figure standing almost immediately below.

"Sir John! Sir John!"

She saw the look of startled astonishment on his face as he gazed up at her, and there was an almost incredulous note in his voice as he shouted:

"How on earth did you get there?"

"I spied Tyke through my field glasses and I came up here to look for you. I'm Gwen Richards, you know."

"Who else is up there with you?"

"No one. I'm all alone."

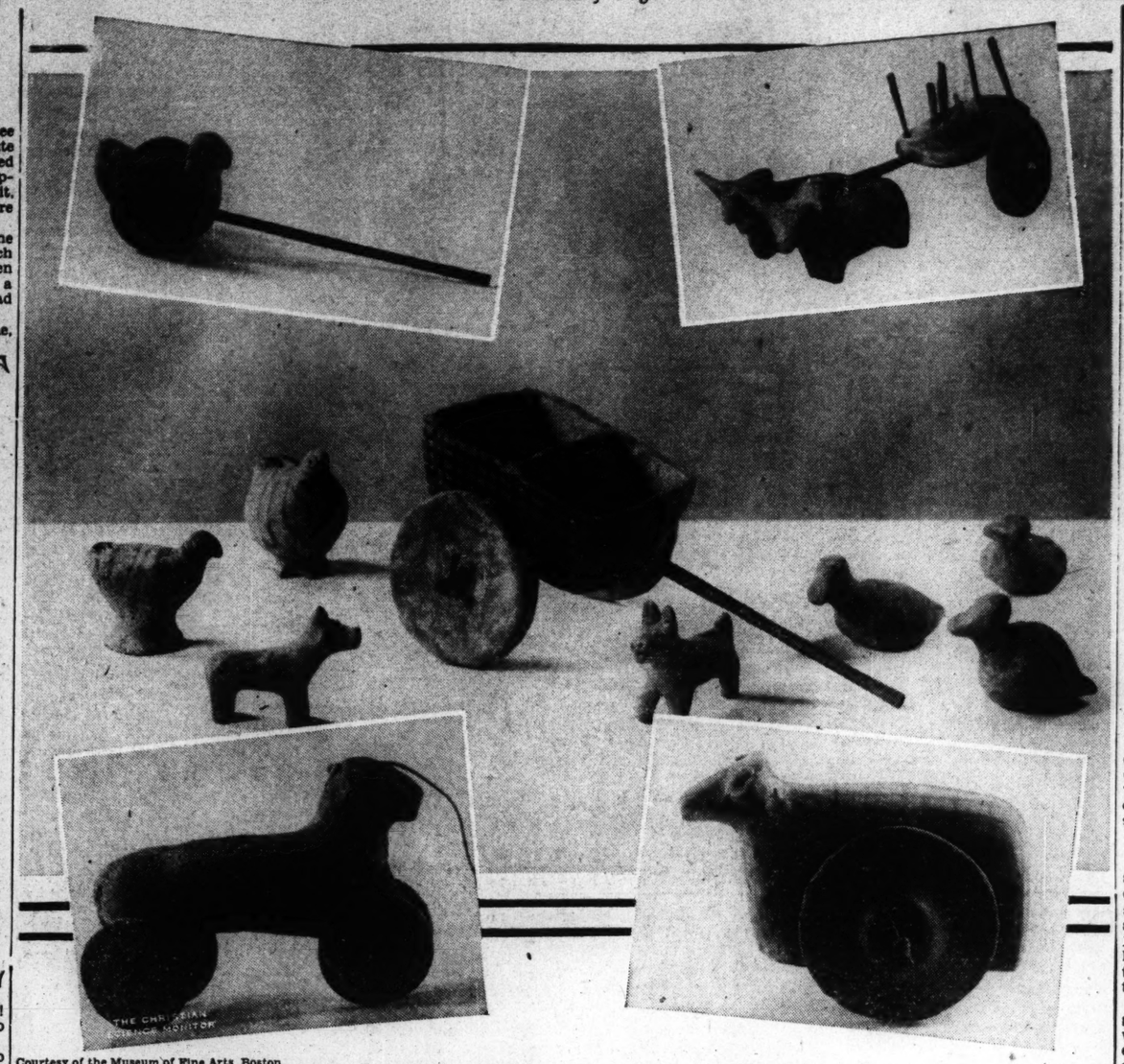
"The Dickens you are!" His voice sounded more astonished than ever.

"Sir John! Are you all right?"

"Yes, Gwen. But I'm a prisoner down here. Can you go back and send some men with a rope to rescue me?"

"I'm going now," she called, without waiting to inquire how he had got imprisoned in the chasm. "I'll telephone to the Castle from the inn in Penrhyddon."

(To be continued next Thursday)



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Pottery Toys of Harappa Culture, 3000-2700 B. C., Excavated at Chanhu-daro, India, by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition

Toys of the Indus Valley

In the valley of the Indus River in northwest India there lived, five thousand years ago, girls and boys who played with toys not unlike the playthings that amuse children today.

What did these children look like? No one can tell. They left no portraits cut in limestone as did the children of ancient Egypt. Their names are a mystery. But their toys are known and are carefully cherished now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

Some day, someone may succeed in deciphering the marks on the seals carved with outlines of elephants and oxen and antelope, that will reveal many things about these children of long ago. But that will probably not be until a piece of writing is found which is bilingual; that is, in two languages, a known one as well as the unknown, which will give a clue to the meanings of those strange marks.

Although the ram with checkered fleece, in the lower right corner of the illustration, looks wistful, there is at the same time something self-satisfied in his demeanor. Perhaps he feels superior on account of his painted red lines criss-crossing. He can boast only two wheels, however, while the long, graceful animal opposite him displays four—one at each corner.

A Favorite of Long Ago

The long animal is a difficult creature to identify. Evidently he was a favorite of those children of five millenniums ago, and his bumps have all worn smooth. The tapering length of his body suggests a tiger or panther, very much humbled on account of a draw-string though his head.

Even the bird in the upper left corner has a pair of wheels so that he can be pulled along the ground. The dogs in the foreground of the center panel, with their ears pointed, listening in vain for the call that means "to heel!", stand firmly balanced on their four legs, as unconscious of the passing of cultures and kingdoms as the comical ducks with squarish bills, and neither legs nor wheels.

Then there are the hens, which are also whistles, having a hollow interior and a round hole in their tail. Nobody blows them, and nobody shakes the bright-colored rattles which once brought radiant smiles to the faces of dark-skinned babies.

If these toys had been made of wood or some equally perishable material they would not have endured through the ages. Like the brick houses, of which portions have been unearthed in the Indus valley, they were fashioned from clay and baked in an oven or kiln.

They are the fruits of a thrilling adventure, called "America's first archaeological expedition to India." Under the direction of Dr. Ernest Mackay a group of scholars, representing the American School of Indic and Iranian Studies, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, began to excavate at Chanhu-daro, twelve miles east of the Indus River, in the Nawabshah District of Sind.

Underneath layers of earth containing relics of what is called the "Jhukar Culture," of about 2,000 B. C., the explorers discovered evidences of the still older "Harappa Culture," represented by the toys.

Remains of a Toy Industry

They found such a large number of playthings that they knew there must have been a toy industry at Chanhu-daro. For hundreds of miles the natives must have traveled, trading the products of their land, crops and minerals, perhaps animals for the miniature carts and oxen, the sheep on wheels, the hen whistles which their children loved.

From India the expedition brought, among other things, weights of a polished, hard mineral named chert. That these cubical units, used in trade, have the same relative proportions as those of the ancient cities of Mohenjo-daro, 80 miles away, and Harappa, at a distance of 400 miles, shows that the same standards of weight prevailed throughout the Indus region, and that they were rather strictly enforced. A ram-on-wheels bought at the toy-maker's in Chanhu-daro would be weighed for sale again perhaps at Harappa, and the same weight measurement would determine its value.

One remarkable thing about the excavating at the site of Chanhu-daro is that weapons of war have not been found. Whatever drove the inhabitants from their homes to settle in other parts of the country, at that distant period, was not warfare but floods from the Indus River. Invasion came at a much later time

Pearl Strachan

Scouts Build Their Own Home

An unusual building has recently been opened in the picturesque Surrey village of Godstone, England. It is the headquarters of the 1st Godstone Group of Boy Scouts, built entirely by the boys themselves in old-world Tudor style. The framework comes from a 15th-century Sussex barn and the bricks, timbers, tiles and other materials have been collected from old Tudor barns and cottages which have recently been demolished.

Before the boys started on their great adventure last April, plans were made by an architect friend of the Group. The foreman builder, although not a builder by trade, studied nearly a thousand examples of Tudor craftsmanship. Then came the actual work of building in which every member of the Group took part, from the Scoutmaster to the smallest Scout. Actually the boys put in over 3500 hours of their spare time on the job.

The fine old Tudor entrance leads into a lobby paved with 12th-century Purbeck from a church floor in the Avon country. On the left of the lobby is the Quartermaster's store with racks for tents and camp gear. On the right are shower-baths, lavatory, and changing room. The main Troop Room represents an old Tudor banqueting hall with minstrel's gallery and leads to an adjoining Troop Room with a fine chimney-piece.

Considerable interest centers round the walls of the building which consist of genuine old Tudor bricks mixed with historic stones brought from places visited by the troop. These include a little piece of Waterloo Bridge, a stone from the Houses of Parliament, and other stones from Holland, Troop camp sites in Ireland, Stonebarrow, Mount St. Eloi, and the Mountains of Mourne. Some of the timbers came from the well-known house at Hornchurch which was once the home of Dick Turpin's mother.

The Rover Scouts hope to lay out the land surrounding the Headquarters as a Tudor garden, with a Tudor dovecot for a cycle shed.

The freehold of the site on which the building stands was sold to the Scouts by Sir Barnard Greenwell for the nominal sum of £1, the cost of the Headquarters itself being about £460.

© Topical Press

New Scout Headquarters at Godstone, England

Odd Nesting Places

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

When quite young, I remember reading a book about birds in which there was a chapter devoted to the usual nesting-sites of the various species. I remember thinking what fun it would be to search the woods for nests in order to identify the bird-owners merely by the shape, position and structure of each nest seen.

I recall, too, my swift disillusionment when I came to put the theories so gained into practice. For I soon found that birds follow no hard-and-fast rules in the matter of nesting, any more than they do in the choice of feeding-grounds, or even of food itself. Later experience confirmed this.

My first eye-opener came when, as a boy, I was staying at a farm in southern England. The farmer, well aware of my interest in matters ornithological, came to me one day and, with a twinkle in his eye, said, "Now, you know all about birds, don't you? Can you tell me where swallows build?" That, I thought, was an easy one. My book, assuredly, had said that swallows build under the eaves of a house, and I told him so—no doubt quite proudly.

Thereupon my farmer friend took me upstairs to a spare bedroom where, in a small gap between a mirror and the wall, a pair of swallows were at that very moment busy rearing their young.

That incident stuck in my memory, shattering my faith in the value of my precious bird-book. Later, I was to make many other discoveries of the same kind, all illustrating the strange unorthodoxy of birds.

Where the Robin Nests

I remember, for instance, coming across another swallow who did not even nest near a house at all, let alone in the eaves. This original bird selected a tree in the Thames valley. I have, too, seen more than one mallard—a bird that usually nests on the ground—making her nest in a tree.

Only last spring, I examined with great interest the nest of a sparrow which had been built inside a large electric bell at the railway station at Botley, Hants. Whether young birds were reared in that nest I cannot say. I should think it extremely unlikely, for the bell was used to warn passengers of approaching trains on the main line, and the appalling noise would surely be enough to upset any feathered family.

The friendly little English robin is another bird with very unconventional ideas about home-building. I have examined scores of robins' nests during the past 20 years, some of which were located in the oddest sites. I forget now just what my learned bird-book said about robins, but most likely it gave banks and trees as the usual nesting-sites. Well, no doubt, that is true. But the little robin is a bird about which it is decidedly unwise to be dogmatic. He does such surprising things.

A Tenant for an Oil-Can

One day, a year or two ago, while walking with a gamekeeper through a Bedfordshire wood, I came across an old oil-can lying among the bushes and remarked that the can seemed a little out of place in so rural a spot. "I quite agree," said my companion, "and I'd chuck it away right now but for one thing. There's more in that oil-can than meets the eye. Take a look!" I did so, and to my surprise found a robin's nest with the characteristic eggs, streaked with red, inside it.

Why it should have chosen to nest in an old oil-can, liable to be kicked over by the first passer-by, when it was surrounded by trees, any of which would have afforded a stable site for a nest, is hard to say.

And yet I have heard of robins choosing even more extraordinary sites than that. I have known the birds to nest inside letter-boxes, in a book-case standing near the window of a living-room, inside a cardboard hat-box thrown up into an old loft, even inside a dilapidated hat which was the "crowning glory" of a peculiarly obnoxious looking scarecrow.

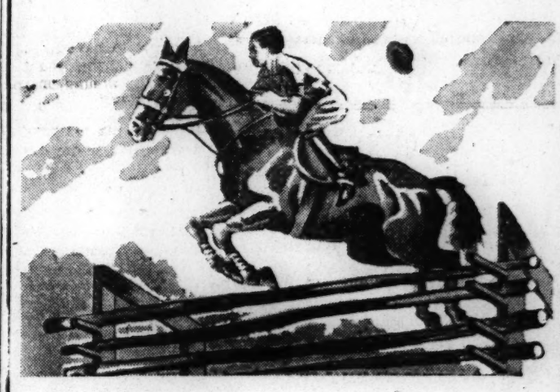
One of the letter-box nests, by the way, proved very useful, not only to the birds but to many small humans as well, for it happened to be in the grounds of a Cambridge preparatory school, and it was not long before Natural History lessons, with the robins' nest as subject, were being given to the pupils.

While we are on this subject, have you ever known two hen-birds to share the same nest at the same time? I have heard of one instance, and one only. Some years ago, an English and a French partridge not only laid in the same nest—there were some thirty eggs in all—but took turns in sitting, and occasionally sat together, side by side. You might think such a queer partnership liable to cause upsets; but in this case there appeared to be complete harmony, and I think I am right in saying that all the chicks of both species were hatched.

Looking Back

It is not so cold
Now that March has come.
I know the daffodils are gold
In the grass at home,
Though the waves of the lough
Are still chill.
I can see, from the terrace
on the hill,
How it blows up from the
bay.
There are white horses on
the bleak grey
Tides washing against the
shore.
Yes, I can see that and more.
But in this city street
The hawkers' flowers are very
sweet,
And the daffodils are green
and gold.
No, it is not so cold
Now that March has come.
But I am far from home.

A. J. S.



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Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.

Manhattan Masquerade

WE had been discussing the comparative merits of the urban and rural residence, long a point of difference between us. Mr. Meggis defended ardently the peace and contentment to be found in the country, while I stood out for the convenience and stimulus of dwelling in the city. Unexpectedly he took a new tack.

"What would you say," he asked, "if I should tell you that New Yorkers seem to be ashamed of their city?"

I looked at him in amazement. "There are many things I might say," I replied, "but I will content myself with remarking that you are vastly mistaken. Did you ever talk to a New Yorker?"

But Mr. Meggis was not disturbed. "Actions speak louder than words," he observed sententiously. "And, remember, I didn't say they 'were.' All I said was 'seem.' Maybe they aren't. But there are a few phenomena about Manhattan that I would like to have you consider.

* * *

"DID YOU EVER notice that, when you arrive in New York by train, they always bring you in underground? And that, when you take a taxi in the terminal, it whirls around in subterranean passages a few times; so that, when at last you reach the surface, you are not quite certain how you got there or the direction in which you are pointing?" Mr. Meggis paused for rhetorical emphasis.

I admitted that I had, but added that I did not see how that bore on his main theme.

"It doesn't," he granted with a generosity that is unusual with him. "I just wondered if it reminded you at all of stories you had read in your youth. Do you remember how officers under a flag of truce in those yarns were blindfolded before they were led into the camp of the enemy so that, when they had returned to their own lines, they wouldn't know the route they had taken? Of course, we wouldn't want to push such an analogy too far. It might mistakenly suggest that New Yorkers look on visitors to their city as being 'taken into camp.'"

"Certainly not," I insisted with some asperity, "I always enjoy my trips there too much. And I never feel that I don't get my money's worth."

"Neither do I," he agreed with surprising alacrity. For Mr. Meggis, he was strangely affable. "I like a trip to New York as well as the next one. But there are things about the town that amuse me. They seem to be efforts to persuade you that you are not there, but somewhere else. They seem to suggest that the inhabitants are not quite certain about the wonder city they have built and try to imagine it is something else."

* * *

I PRESERVED A discreet silence and waited for Mr. Meggis to proceed.

"Take, for instance," he went on, nothing loath, "a hotel where we stayed once. The lobby was decorated to represent a Spanish patio. At least that was the way it looked to me. Perhaps to a Spaniard it might connote something else. Another hotel had a floor transformed to appear like the deck of a ship, with steamer chairs, a gangplank and even life-preservers. Unfortunately it was on the thirtieth floor, so the life-preservers wouldn't have helped much if anyone had gone over the rail."

Mr. Meggis chuckled, but I did not encourage him.

"I won't mention all the Egyptian rooms and Hawaiian rooms and Chinese rooms that we kept bumping into," he resumed; "or even a place that I was told about, fitted up like a ship's cabin, with a porthole against which water was dashed at regular intervals.

"Perhaps what all these things signify is that New Yorkers like to get away from the city—that they really would like to move to the country—" Mr. Meggis looked at me significantly, but I refused to rise to the bait. "Hotels, however, are intended primarily to shelter out-of-towners. And, when you go to New York to be in New York, it seems hardly logical to have so many efforts made to convince you that you are in Hawaii or China or floating around on the ocean. It's all a trifle confusing."

* * *

"IT'S THE VARIETY," I persisted, "that helps to make a metropolis more attractive than the country."

"Perhaps," he murmured, "but the variety seems to be too much of a kind. Take the restaurants. When we have been in New York, we have dined in French cafés—the real thing—sampled Swedish smorgasbord, and patronized British chophouses, English tearooms, Russian restaurants and German ratskellers—and appreciated them all, too. But, if we had tried to find something that was unmistakably Manhattan—and within our means—something that you couldn't imagine being anywhere else in the world, we would have been hard put. Perhaps an automat would have come closest to it.

"No, sir," he hurried along, warming to his subject, "as we went around, we saw signs claiming to point the way to repasts on the Riviera, in Naples, or in the Alps. We saw painters slapping on camouflage to change plain American pine into oaken Elizabethan beams or Gothic masonry.

"We saw magnificant shops caught by another phase of the same notion. In one handsome window we thought we were looking at store dummies displaying rich costumes; but, when we came closer, we found that the faces and arms were just rolled up sheets of music. What would you think if you caught a glimpse of a man walking toward you and then discovered that he was an animated song?

"On some of the side streets we observed such contradictions in terms as stiff little rows of books arranged so that you could see they really were radio sets, or backless chairs with loudspeakers hidden in their interiors. Rather startling, perhaps, for an unsuspecting guest."

* * *

MR. MEGGIS LOOKED triumphant as he enumerated his discoveries. But I was not disposed to humor him.

"In the first place, Meggis," I began, "you are getting a long way from your subject; and, in the second, you are purposely omitting a great many distinctive attributes of New York. How about the subways and the trunk motor roads—the West Side highway, for instance, that takes you downtown with hardly a traffic interruption—the huge bridges across the rivers and the tunnels that make New Jersey just a short drive from Times Square? Would you say that New Yorkers are ashamed of them, or try to conceal them, or that they are not characteristic of the city?"

But Meggis is a slippery fellow to pin down in an argument.

"The subways," he replied with deliberation, "are hardly a source of pride to Manhattan as transportation, whatever they may be as engineering. And, as for the highways and bridges and tunnels, they all go to prove my original contention—the advantage of rural over urban residence. They are merely efforts to provide the city at great expense with something that every little town has already—open roads.

"Incidentally," he remarked, "when are you planning to go to New York again? It might be possible for me to accompany you."

EDWIN F. MELVIN

Trefoils for Patrick

WHAT should I write of St. Patrick—
I who have known,
On his name day,
Only a child's joys, a child's toys,
A child's play;
Known small cold fingers wet in the March grass
Of the lawns where the shamrocks have grown:
A child whose light thought fills
With joy for the yellow of early buds
Of daffodils,
Delicate things and faint,
And things that pass?
But these are all that I remember
When I hear the name
Of that victorious saint.
Would he like, I wonder,
To be remembered thus
Only, by us?

The halls of Tara heard his thunder,
Who from the Cambrian lowlands came,
And with his Paschal flame,
Illumined the sky against Loigaire's command,
Mocking the Ard-Ri's fires, upon the hill of Slane
Above great Tara's plain.
Yet he, unhindered by the high-king, went his way again
To make the land
Hostage to Christ.
Until at length its fame
Spread far beyond the Alps, the Pyrenees,
To the last confines of the traveled world—
This Isle of Saints, circled by changing seas.

How, now, St. Patrick, who remembers you,
In this small island that you came to bless?
A child, her hands still wet with the March dew
Her long dark hair uncurled,
Gathering her trefoils under gleaming skies;
Scanning the turf you trod, with childish eyes;
And turning solemnly to say:
"Why, yes,
We always gather them for Patrick's day."
This child remembers you—no more—no less.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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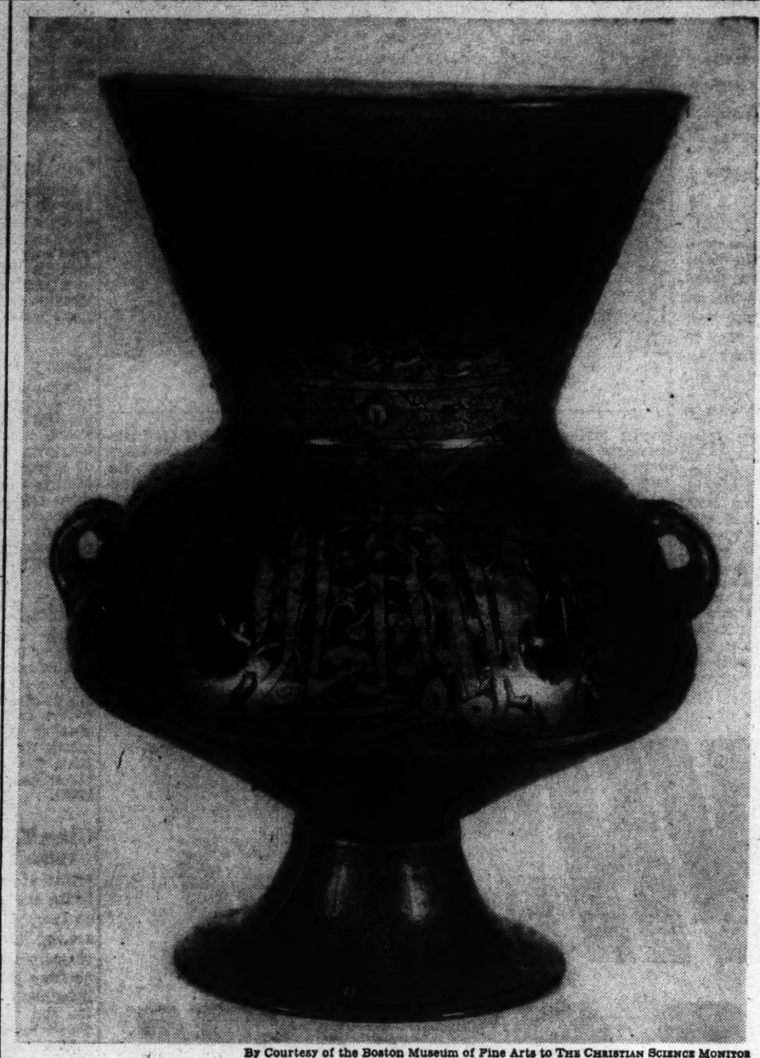

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ARABIC GLASS LAMP

THIS mosque lamp, made in the early fourteenth century, is an excellent example of Arabic enameled glass of which comparatively few pieces exist.

Enameled glass combines the features of translucency and opacity in a harmonious pattern. This lamp is covered with traceries of decoration, borders of enameled flowers, script, and scrolls. The upper sequence of script was originally enameled in blue on a gold ground, and the lower band reversed the colors, being originally inscribed in gold on blue. The lamp is of small size and the glass is an odd, warm gray.

We may note the careful calculation in the proportions of this lamp between neck, body, and base; the clear, spontaneous, elegantly distributed ornament, derived from plant forms, flowing script, and the scroll, a universal idiom of decoration. In clumsier hands, the varied colors, the contrasts, the diverse ornamental features of this lamp might seem excessive, and even garish.

The Caves of Ajanta

THE most modern creation that I saw in India was the most ancient. The immortal loveliness of the teeming life of men and women, animals and flowers, of the frescoes in the caves of Ajanta. . . . Nothing else in the art of Asia rises to the supreme heights of creation achieved by those anonymous Buddhist monk-artists in the temples hewn in the volcanic rock of their remote cliff-valley of Ajanta. . . .

Far down at the foot of the cliff the stream fills the valley with the living voice of running water. As I walked along in front of the entrancing entrances to the twenty-nine temples, my eyes were drawn even from their beauty by the curve of the river valley that here moves sharply southward till arrested by the white spray of a waterfall cascading over a precipice. The harsh volcanic cliff-crags are festooned with shrub and creeper and wild flowers. Here more than twenty-two centuries ago Buddhist monks came to meditate upon the Way in a lovely place, remote from the ambition and the fears of the world of affairs, yet not cut off either from nature or from the life of peasant India. . . .

Here the monks worked out in stone one of the greatest creations of the mind. The marvel of the carved façades of the rock-hewn cave-temples would make one stand outside absorbed in their proportions and detail were it not for the surpassing loveliness of what lies hidden within. The front of the first cave has its sculptured men, its architraves of spirited elephants, its hunting scenes and lively human figures, which are a fitting introduction to the frescoes within. For sheer joy of living . . . runs through all the pictures, painted as they were through century after century by master after master.—From "India Reveals Herself," by BASIL MATHEWS. (New York: Oxford.)

One Night in a Java Village

THE hundred miles of lowland and winding hill road comprehend the entire range of Javanese scenery and life. But the real charm of the journey lies in the villages, clustering amid the rice and cane fields about the base of the hills and across the lower slopes. And the way to acquaint yourself with these, with the agreeable Javanese natives and their manner of existence, is to stay at least one night among them.

The headman of the village is greatly complimented that a European is to spend the night with his people. So are all the others; and, though numberless brown children are avid with curiosity and crowd about to gaze upon the weird and wondrous stranger from a far unknown land, their manners never offend. The girls have donned their finest silk batik sarongs, and bound the rich-hued garment of their upper dress even tighter than usual about their lithe bodies, that being the custom upon all festive occasions.

Your host's home is a large high-domed structure of thatch, not unlike a Samoan *fale*, in the centre of the village. Like South Seas houses, it is open at the sides, airy and cool. One end of the interior is curtained off with a large piece of flowered batik, in order to provide for the guest a measure of privacy.

The short twilight passes and the soft sweet breath of the tropical night reminds you poignantly of Tahiti and Tonga and Samoa. The headman's eldest daughter brings your evening meal; and, with many a bow, smile, and little gesture, intended to convey the idea that it is wholly, even ridiculously, inadequate for such an honored and honorable person but that it is the best they have, spreads it on the mat before you.

It is a kind of abbreviated *rijstafel*, the famed dish of the Malay isles, rice as a foundation, then bits of meat, chicken, fish, eggs, bamboo shoots, and fried bananas. The proper way to engage with this is not to jumble it all up together, as do most strangers to the islands. On the contrary, you should lay a broad base of rice and upon it deposit the other luscious viands in tiny separate heaps. Thus you appreciate the true excellence of each.

After the meal, some of the village girls, shy or at least pretending to be, come in to dance for the guest in the Javanese fashion which is mainly a series of slow and graceful posturings. Then the headman arises to indicate that it is retiring time. You find that a comfortable bed, in as close an imitation of what the natives conceive to be the European style as their resources permit, has been laid for you on the mats behind the batik screen. Here you lie awake for some time, listening to the evening threnody of tropical birds and insects outside your mosquito-net, breathing the familiar odors of the tropic night and recalling many such as this among the isles of the southern seas.

M. T. G.

March Spreads a Carpet of Crocuses

THE skies may be gray, and the winds cold, but spring has planted her feet on the winter-weary earth; for the crocuses in our garden increase in number every day.

During the month of March, our Ayrshire gardens, gay lawns and paths are pranked with crocuses. In places they grow thick as daisies in a meadow.

One garden I have in mind rivals even a Dutch lawn in crocus time. It attracts every passer-by! They stand and stare at the incredibly lovely sight behind the tall wooden railing. The wide lawn is literally a carpet of glowing color, the bloom so prolific that the flowers are bunched together in patterned effect, looking exactly as if they were growing out of the thick velvet pile of a large green rug. The gravel paths complete the illusion, creating an impression of parquet flooring in a fantastic room.

The dominant note in that crocus carpet is a soft mauve, merging into many shades of purple-blue and a rich purple, more like indigo seen in the shade, and purple striped with white. There's a sprinkling of saffron, too, which looks like gold dust shaken among the purple bloom. Under the tall old trees, lining the far-off wall, masses of white crocuses make one think that soft, white, fluffy feathers have dropped unawares from the clouds that sail the sky.

Clusters of crocus children, pretty and perky in their yellow skirts, are ranged like ballet dancers waiting for the music to start. The winds of March play madly; crocus "coquettes," gay and care-free, laugh defiantly at the weeping willows in the shade of the garden. Something of their gaiety seems to be reflected even in the cold northern stone of the house itself. The masonry loses a trace of its grimness, when the crocuses dance on the lawn. Every year the flowers increase in number, for the corms are left undisturbed from year to year.

The crocus has none of the serenity of the snowdrop, nor the stateliness of the daffodil. The "ladies" in the blue and white striped petticoats have rather a harum-scarum look. Even the dark-purple "queens" have the careless grace of children who delight in fun. Yet when the shadows of evening fall across the lawn, the big yellow crocuses suddenly appear like golden chalices. The Firth of Clyde is silver gray, the island of Arran rises from the sea swathed in cloud; while the lawn, blurred in blue and white, glimmers faintly in the falling darkness.

M. H.

"The new birth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INDIVIDUALS frequently look back upon the experiences of the past with mixed feelings. They may feel regret for mistakes made, or for unlovely traits of character that have not yet been overcome, and often resolutions are made that in the days to follow similar errors shall not be made, and thus give cause for regret.

With many this process of self-examination and the making of good resolutions takes place, perhaps, only once a year. Thus, when difficulties or unhappy situations confront them they are apt to forget and overlook their New Year's resolutions. When life is viewed only from a material standpoint, it seems easier to repeat mistakes or unkindnesses, or to indulge in undesirable evils, and so, little real progress is made from year to year.

Right here is where the teachings of Christian Science are a very real help. They enable us all to view true selfhood from the spiritual, rather than a material, standpoint, and thus we find the way of permanent liberation from false beliefs, whether in the form of failure, criticism of our neighbor, unhappiness, sin, or disease. And we find in this entirely mental process of attaining freedom that, as we constantly hold before thought the spiritual fact that man is perfect, made in the image and likeness of God, good, we begin to experience the new birth spoken of by Christ Jesus nineteen centuries ago.

It was to Nicodemus, "a ruler of the Jews," whose assertion that "no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him," that the Master gave the illuminating reply, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." And the glorious truths contained in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reveal the great fact that this new birth comes only through the spiritual understanding that man is the beloved child of God, the reflection of Spirit, good, and that he is ever in the presence of boundless Life and Love. Therefore evil in any form does not belong to or have anything to do with him.

As this new birth, or regeneration of thought takes place, the human belief that man is a creator, the originator of both good and evil, and that he is consequently limited by so-called physical laws of chance or change, disease or death, is seen to be but a dream-belief, unreal, and utterly untrue. No longer are health, freedom, and progress believed to be hampered by material misfortunes or limitation, for man is understood to be free, forever unlimited, because he is the son of God, infinite good. Speaking of this wondrous process, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 15 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

In these "moments of surrender to God," when we lay aside the earth-weights of selfishness, hatred, fear, and doubt, replacing them with unselfed love and true service to our fellow men, and when, with "childlike trust," we accept the allness of God, good, the new birth begins to take place in our lives; and its inevitable fruits are freedom, joyous progress, and liberation from material fears and bondage. We see too that in this process of being "born again," the overcoming of the little things of everyday life, such as a hasty temper or unkindness, is important. It is by this overcoming that we put off "the old man," or the mortal belief of man, with all its sicknesses, sins, and woes, and put on "the new man," or the only man there really ever has been, the man to whom God gave dominion "over all the earth."

On page 548 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This is the new birth going on hourly, by which men may entertain angels, the true ideas of God, the spiritual sense of being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"НОВОЕ РОЖДЕНИЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЛЮДИ часто оглядываются на свои переживания в прошлом со смешанными чувствами. Быть может, они сожалеют о совершенных ошибках, или о неприятных, все еще непреодоленных чертах своего характера, причем, часто принимаются решения не повторять в будущем таких ошибок, которые дают повод для сожалений.

Многие, быть может, подвергают себя экзамену и принимают хорошие решения только раз в год. Если же у них происходят какие-нибудь затруднения или неприятности, то они склонны забывать и упускать из виду свои новогодние решения. Когда жизнь рассматривается только с материальной точки зрения, то люди легче повторяют свои ошибки, свои поступки, лишенные любви, и позволяют себе то, что дурно и нежелательно. Таким образом, из года в год мало видно прогресса.

Тут-то и является для нас настоящей помощью учение Христианской Науки. Благодаря этому учению, мы рассматриваем нашу истинную сущность скорее с точки врения духовной, нежели материальной, а, следовательно, обретаем полное освобождение от ложных верований вообще, независимо от того, в какую бы они не выливались форму,—в форму-ли неудач, осуждения наших соседей, а также несчастий греха или болезни. И вот в то время, как мы чисто ментальным путем идем к достижению нашей свободы, постоянно имея в своих мыслях духовный факт совершенства человека, созданного по образу и подобию Бога, блага, мы начинаем испытывать новое рождение, о котором говорил Христос Иисус девятнадцать веков тому назад.

Это было во время разговора с Никодимом, одним из "начальников иудейских," сказавшим Учителю: "таких чудес, какия Ты творишь, никто не может творить." Ему Учитель дал следующий ясный ответ: "Если, кто не родится свыше, не может увидеть Царства Божия." Прекрасные истины, содержащиеся в книге текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" труде Мэри Бэкер Эдди, раскрывают перед нами великий факт этого нового рождения. Это новое рождение наступает только тогда, когда мы начинаем понимать духовно, что человек—любимое чадо Бога, отражающее в себе Дух, добро и что человек всегда находится в присутствии безграничной Жизни и Любви. Поэтому, в каком бы виде не проявлялось зло, оно не принадлежит человеку и никакого отношения к нему не имеет.

Когда это новое рождение или возрождение мысли начинает совершаться, то становится ясным следующий факт: верование, что человек является создателем, творцом добра и зла, в силу чего он связан с так называемыми физическими законами случайного или переменчивого счастья, болезней или смерти, верование это есть ничто иное, как сон или верование во сне, нереальное и абсолютно неверное. При этом, человек перестает верить, что здоровью, свободе, прогрессу могут препятствовать материальные несчастья или ограничения, ибо человек свободен, никогда ничем не ограничен, он—сын Божий, сын бесконечного блага. Говоря об этом удивительном процессе переживаний, Mrs. Эдди пишет на странице 15 "Miscellaneous Writings": "Новое рождение не дело одной минуты. Оно начинается минутами, но эти минуты продолжаются годами; минуты отдавания себя Богу, детской веры в добро, радостно приемлемое, минуты самоотречения, самопосвящения, надежд, рожденных свыше и духовной любви."

В эти минуты "отдавания себя Богу," когда мы откладываем в сторону земную тяжесть эгоизма, ненависти, страха и сомнения, заменяя их бескорыстной любовью и подлинным служением нашим собратьям, и когда мы с "детской верой" принимаем факт полноты Бога, добра, то в жизни нашей начинает совершаться новое рождение, неминуемыми плодами которого являются свобода, радостный прогресс и освобождение от материальных страхов и неволи. Мы также начинаем видеть, что во время этого процесса "нового рождения" очень важно также преодолевать повседневные мелочи, как, например, вспыльчивость или настроение, чуждое любви. Именно путем этого преодолевания мы совлекаем "ветхого человека," то-есть, смертное верование о человеке со всеми его болезнями грехами и несчастиями, и облекаемся в "нового человека," или единственного человека, который когда-либо существовал, человека, которому Бог дал господство "над всей землей."

На странице 548 Science and Health Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Агония смертного заблуждения каждый раз помогает заблуждению уничтожать заблуждение и таким путем помогает нашему пониманию бессмертной Истины. Это новое рождение совершается ежечасно, причем, люди принимают у себя ангелов, истинные идеи Бога, духовное чувство бытия."

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Morning Triumphant

How is the sun that dares
The sudden burst of gold
Along the city street.
No bud, no root,
Nor eager patch of earth—
Only the multitude of feet
And office faces.
Now the steady shaft reveals
The turbulent dust,
And fires the helmeted door,
Measures itself to the window
And spills across the floor
The unremitting tide of morning.

ELIZABETH J. BUCHENHAM

'Big Four' of Modern Dance Promised for Bennington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Big Four of the modern American dance—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Hanya Holm—will all conduct professional classes during the entire six-weeks' session of the Bennington School of the Dance, from July 2 through Aug. 13, it is announced here at the school's offices.

This, the fifth season of the increasingly famous center of dance education at Bennington College, Vermont, will culminate in a festival week—to occupy the last five days of the session—of dance concerts, lectures, and student demonstrations.

For the four previous seasons, the master teachers have each taught for two weeks only, closing their teaching period with a recital in the college theater. And for three of these seasons, one unit among them has been chosen to direct for the six weeks a workshop group, which in the closing days of the session has presented a new group work as festival performance in the State Armory in the town.

In the summer of 1935, Martha Graham thus produced her group work, "Panorama." In 1936, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman as partners produced "With My Red Fires" and "Quest." Last summer Hanya Holm did the honors with her massive "Trend."

An added attraction to the festival concerts will be an evening devoted to new compositions by Eleanor King and Louise Kloepper of New York City and Marian Van Tuyl of Chicago, who have been awarded this season's fellowships in the school. The fellowships were established for the first time last season, when José Limon, Esther Junger, and Anna Sokolow were selected by reason of their individual artistic attainments and together gave one of the most brilliant concerts of the festival.

Another new item in the school bulletin is the inauguration of a course in stage design for the dance, under the direction of Arch Lauterer, whose unusual set for Hanya Holm's New York production of "Trend" was considered epoch-making.

John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, who has conducted a course in history and criticism of the dance since the school's inception, and his wife, Louise Martin, who has been making an interesting experiment in "Dramatic Basis of Movement" as a special course, will be on leave of absence from the faculty for the summer.

Printer's Ink Sticks

Benjamin Franklin, statesman, natural scientist, and diplomat, considered himself first of all a printer. In beginning his will, he wrote: "I, Benjamin Franklin, printer . . ."

Wonders of Research: Swift Rails

Swiss invention gives hope of light railway carriage and journeys on wheels at airplane speed—Naturalists find artist's animals incorrect in drawing and impossible in behavior, yet they approve

By the Natural Science Correspondent of

A dynamic change in the structure and operation of trains is visualized by Prof. Kurt Wiesinger, technical lecturer at Zurich University, Switzerland, who sees future railway cars only about one-fifth their present-day weight, with wheels inclined inwards about 30 degrees, to prevent derailment at the rapid speeds possible.

This design, the professor asserts, makes it practically impossible for the wheels to jump the rails and also provides a very steep banking of curves, to allow for the faster speeds. He has built one scale model car about four feet in length, driven by a tiny gasoline motor; and another, driven by a propeller, whose pitch can be varied to permit the propeller to act as an air brake.

About 900 feet of track has already been laid down at Zurich, and speeds of 70 miles per hour have been reached in safety with the model "railcar." This corresponds to about 230 m. p. h. on a full size car of similar design. Thus the journey from New York to Chicago would take no more than 5 hours.

Wide World

Model Tracks and Running Gear for Fast Travel
Rate of 230 Miles Per Hour Promised

Nature on Comic Screen

Naturalists are frequently held to be cruel to artists by insisting that lilies be drawn with petals in multiples of three, or that anteaters be given long claws and not toenails like an elephant. Discussing the drawing used in the recent Walt Disney film "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," a group meeting at the American Museum of Natural History in New York had this to say:

"Disney's snakes wriggle in loops up and down, when anyone knows they really wriggle from side to side. No deer has a tongue long enough to wrap around a dish the way they do in dusting the dwarf's dishes. No turtle could climb stairs headfirst, his neck wouldn't pull him up the way it does in the dwarfs' house, and furthermore a turtle would go upstairs tail first if at all.

"His insects' wings are all wrong. No creature could stand on hind legs the way they do in order to peer into windows, but—

"We're glad Walt Disney didn't ask professional naturalists for advice first."

Cooking by Short Wave

Cooking ham by steam requires four or five hours and 10 per cent of its weight is lost in the process. Westinghouse engineers recently tried a new method. They computed that the same ham should be done to a turn in 20 minutes, cooked internally by using the proper radio short wave. It was.

Heavy Wiring Installed

Because it takes fatter wires to carry more electricity, just as it requires larger pipes to carry more water, home owners and builders today are wiring for greater usage of current in times to come. The average dwelling uses 270 per cent more electricity today than it did 20 years ago. But for all that, J. L. Wagoner, Westinghouse engineer, notes that many houses are wired essentially as they were in 1918.

Rocks Serve as Calendar

How old is the earth?

Alfred C. Lane, Professor Emeritus of Geology, Tufts College says close to two billion (2,000,000,000) years. His determinations were made in the course of his studies of uranium bearing minerals in certain pegmatite dikes in southeastern Manitoba. These dikes are among the oldest known rocks on the earth's crust.

Glass Tinted at Canyon

Visitors to the National Monuments of the Southwest, who have heard the effect of bright sunshine at Canyon de Chelly on glass, are arrivng these days with supplies of lamp chimneys and bottles requesting permission to expose them indefinitely in some safe spot for the sun to color. Occasionally cut glass is among the articles submitted. Oddly, enough, chemists explain, the better grades of glass remain unchanged, while old pickle bottles and electric light globes change to exquisite tints. The reason is that the earlier, cheaper grades of glass have chemical impurities which the violet rays of the desert sun break down. Better glass, having no such residual compound, is unaffected.

Green Feed All the Year

A "plant factory" in which green fodder for livestock can be grown from seed, without soil in six days the year round, is being demonstrated at the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

The apparatus, already in use on farms in England, is fairly new to this country, though similar experiments have been going on for several years at Cornell University. It is now undergoing test on a large dairy farm in Connecticut.

The device consists of an insulated cabinet, containing a series of perforated trays, in which, besides oats, such fodder as corn, wheat, barley, soy beans, peas, clover, sunflower and cotton seeds and several other cereals can be germinated and grown without soil. The grain to be sprouted is washed and put to soak for periods not exceeding 24 hours. Thus saturated, it is put into a tray and placed in the cabinet, where it is kept at a constant temperature during the growing process. The seed is automatically watered from a tank at the top of the cabinet, containing, in addition to the water, a nutrient solution. At the end of six days, the grain has reached a height of six inches, and is ready for feeding all classes of stock, which consumes the entire contents of the tray, including leaves rootlets and soft seeds. The tray is then reseeded and replaced in the cabinet.

Demonstrations are being given at the Museum several times daily with a six-tray cabinet. The one being used on the Connecticut experimental farm contains 36 trays, and six pounds of oats are shown daily in each of six trays, producing about 140 pounds of succulent green fodder every morning.

Kidnaper of Ross Sentenced to Chair

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—A federal court jury last night condemned Henry Seadlund to the electric chair for the $50,000 ransom kidnaping of Charles S. Ross, Chicago manufacturer.

Seadlund, former Ironton, Minn., lumberjack, had already pleaded guilty to the kidnaping, and the only question put to the jury was whether or not he should suffer capital punishment. He was tried in accordance with the Lindbergh Kidnaping Law, under which only a jury can prescribe capital punishment.

Sentencing followed arguments of the trial in which Seadlund told how he had finally shot both James A. Gray, his confederate and Mr. Ross, "to put them out of their misery," though he asserted that Gray was first shot accidentally in the course of a scuffle, and Ross at the same time killed by striking his head on the floor during the struggle.

Filming of Old Records Urged in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Copious "microfilming" of historical records can be undertaken by the Federal Historical Records Survey, a WPA project, if State organizations will co-operate, Dr. Luther Evans, National Director of the survey, declared at a meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The "microfilm" process records documents on films of the moving picture type, which can be carefully preserved in very small space. Other speakers predicted that it would fill research needs cheaply and effectively, reporting that three old county court records cost only $5 a volume in films, and $1 each to reproduce.

QUEEN OF ACTION, FIRST LADY OF GRACE!

Suddenly, swiftly, this bright star of the entertainment world flashed across the horizon like a new constellation. For Sonja Henie has brought the world a new kind of action—a swiftness that rivals thought, yet a grace that puts even birds to shame with its loveliness! No wonder Sonja Henie and Dodge are kindred spirits...exemplifying action that merits the applause of millions!

"WHY I'M SO CRAZY ABOUT MY NEW DODGE"

BY Sonja Henie

STAR OF 20TH CENTURY-FOX "HAPPY LANDING"

"I GO FOR ACTION!"

"I GO for action!" says Miss Henie, "That's why I'm so delighted with my new Dodge! It is so 'fast on its feet' in traffic, and you almost seem to float when you're gliding over the open road. And it's so marvelously easy to handle, too!"

Thank you, Sonja Henie...that's magnificent praise from the *Queen of Action*—the girl whose grace and ease have thrilled more millions than any other sports performer who ever lived.

And the new Dodge? Well, there's no better way to describe it than to say, "it's a Sonja Henie on wheels!" Yes, sir...just five minutes in the driver's seat tells you that. For you've never swung the wheel of a car that responds to your will so alertly. And "alert" is the word. For that's how easily this new Dodge handles...how deftly it turns...how eagerly it answers to the gentle urge of your fingers.

AND NOW LET'S TALK PRICE!

If you're thinking of paying more money for a car remember this: Dodge actually costs far less than some cars that do not give you as much. Or if you think your purse-limit is one of the smallest cars, Dodge is priced so close to the low-priced cars that you'll hardly notice the difference! No wonder owners say Dodge is the *best-priced* car in America! Phone your nearest dealer for all the facts and figures today!

DODGE ALONE—of all motor cars—has the famous Red Ram patented Floating Power Engine! Here is the supreme achievement of the world's greatest automotive engineering—world's finest precision manufacturing—the pulsating heart of the greatest car performance your money can buy today! A money-saving powerhouse which owners everywhere say delivers from 18 to 24 miles to the gallon of gasoline!

This advertisement endorsed by the Engineering Department, DODGE Division of Chrysler Corporation

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THE BEST PRICED CAR IN AMERICA!

DODGE PRICES DELIVERED IN DETROIT including all Federal Taxes, bumpers, bumper guards, spare tire and tube, safety glass, metal spring covers, fenders and sheet metal painted to match standard body color... Local, state taxes not included.

$808 COUPE $858 STREAMLINE TOURING SEDAN $870 TOWN SEDAN $898 4-DOOR STREAMLINE TOURING SEDAN $910 4-DOOR TOWN SEDAN

Other models at correspondingly low prices.

TELEPHONE YOUR DODGE DEALER FOR DELIVERED PRICES IN YOUR LOCALITY AND ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION WITHOUT OBLIGATION

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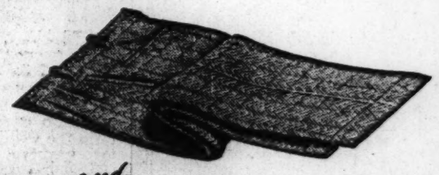

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938

South Boston Crowded For 'Evacuation' Events

In Boston Today

Big Parade Marks Day's Observance

South Boston's own celebration, the joint observance of the evacuation of Boston by the British on March 17, 1776, and the birthday of Ireland's St. Patrick, sent thousands to that section hours before the big parade was to move this afternoon.

Despite threatening skies, vantage points were at a premium out of Andrew Square, along East 4th Street and East Broadway to the reviewing stands at West Broadway and Dorchester Avenue. The line of march was gay with flags of the National colors and the vivid green of Ireland, flying from practically every home and place of business. Residents of the district kept the traditional "open house."

Schools in the district were closed for the double observance. The Statehouse operated with a skeltton staff to enable state employees to participate in the festivities. Senators and their attachés could be identified readily by gift carnations of greenest green.

Today's program opened with patriotic exercises at 10:30 on Dor-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Auto Purchasers To Get Protection

Of interest to all those purchasing automobiles on the installment plan is the announcement today by Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles of a regulation governing the writing of fire, theft and collision insurance on these cars. The rule is promulgated to protect the rights of this class of purchasers. It is effective April 1.

Under the regulation, every purchaser of an automobile on the deferred payment plan, whose car is insured against fire, theft and collision, shall receive either an insurance policy or a certificate of insurance. The certificate must contain information on the conditions relative to notice and proof of loss, types of coverage afforded, limit of liability and the terms of the contract.

The Commissioner said the regulation is based on the recommendation of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Hurley Pardons Three Parolees

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today granted pardons under parole conditions to three men pardoned previously while serving long-term sentences and later re-arrested for violation of parole conditions.

The men were John Dies and Benjamin Gomes of Onset, Mass., and Frank Burek of Chicopee. Dies and Gomes were convicted of rape, Dec. 13, 1921, and Burek was sentenced on Jan. 27, 1923, to imprisonment for life for the murder of his wife. At a hearing last November on the revocation of Dies' pardon on charges of violation of parole because he was drinking to excess, it was learned that Gomes also had violated his parole by drinking. Drinking also terminated Burek's freedom.

In announcing the pardons, the Governor said the cases had been before the Executive Council since last November.

"In view of the nature of the offenses constituting violation of the pardons," he said, "it was decided the individuals might be released from further imprisonment. It is believed their temporary imprisonment will be sufficient warning to other parolees to conduct themselves in accordance with the requirements of society."

Colbert to Head Geodetic Survey

President Roosevelt today nominated a Boston man, Capt. Leo O. Colbert, as the new director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce. He is expected to be given the rank of Rear Admiral.

Captain Colbert, whose home is in Charlestown, has been with the Geodetic Survey for nearly 31 years —ever since his graduation from Tufts Engineering School in 1907. He has served in Florida, Alaska, Washington, the Philippines and afloat, and is now chief of the survey of charts.

The nomination of Captain Colbert is as successor to the late Rear Admiral R. S. Patton, who had headed the department since 1929. Captain Colbert is a brother of Sylvester B. Colbert, an attache of the Suffolk County Probate Court. He served with the party that surveyed George's Bank in 1931, disclosing the now famous submarine valley.

Schooner Cressy's Masts Pulled Out

The last of the five tall masts of the schooner Cora F. Cressy—known in recent years as the "Show Boat" at the New Haven Horn—was pulled out today at the Hodge Boiler Works in East Boston, where heating and generating equipment is also being removed. In a few more days the hulk will be towed to Maine, where it is to be used to house processing machinery for a fish by-product.

Old 1857 Craft Is Reconditioned

A pre-Civil War craft will be given a trial trip on the waters of Massachusetts Bay tomorrow following the $150,000 of reconditioning work which has been carried out on it at the Quincy Dry Dock & Yacht Corporation yards, for its owners, James B. Berry & Son of Dorchester.

Known now as the Seaboard, the vessel was built in 1857 as an iron steamer which plied between Long Island Sound ports. After several years in retirement, it was converted into a Diesel-driven oil tanker in 1932. At that time steel plates were welded all over its iron hull.

In its latest conversion into a modern oil barge, the entire steel and iron hull was removed from the frame and replaced with new steel plates. A new deck has also been laid, with the bow braced for ice breaking, and new steel deck houses have been built.

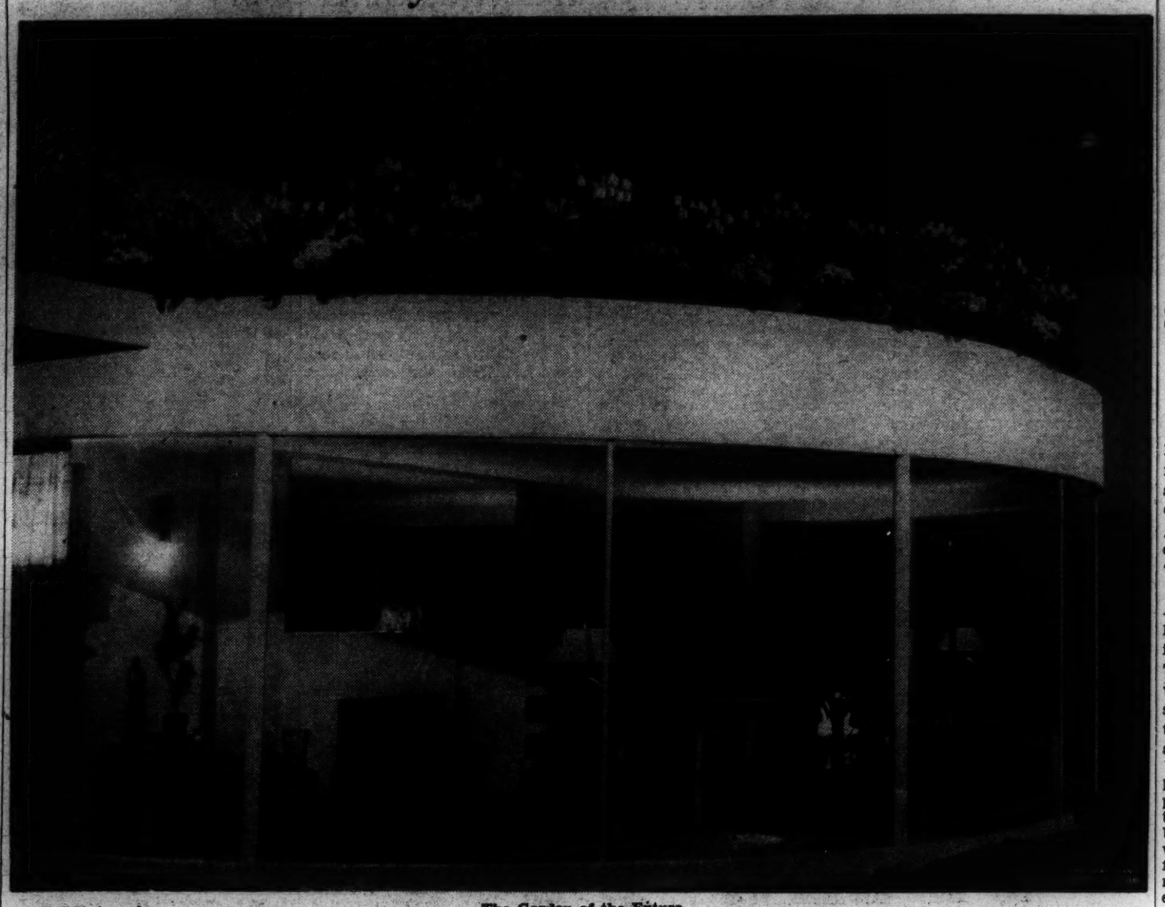
Voting Lists Bill Advanced in House

The bill providing for verification of all city and town voting lists was advanced to a third reading in the House of Representatives yesterday by a roll-call vote of 165 to 63.

Motion for the roll-call vote was made by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican "whip," following adoption of an amendment offered by Representative Albert L. Bourgeois (R) of Lowell, which provides that 30 days' notification by registered mail be given persons before their names are dropped from the voting lists.

Under the terms of the bill all persons who did not respond to cards, which would be supplied by the State to all city and town election authorities to be sent to all persons registered upon their local lists, would be dropped from the lists for the 1940 elections.

Admired by Thousands at Flower Show



By a Staff Photographer

The Garden of the Future

Edwin S. Webster, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Has Set Up This Exhibit at the Annual Flower Show of the Society. So Far as Is Known, It Is the First Roof Garden Ever Displayed at a Flower Show. There Are Flowering Crabapples on Top as Well as Tulips, Lilies and Other Flowers

Fascism Held Real Menace In Latin America

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17 (AP)—The youth of Central and South American Republics are being drawn away from the Democratic ideal of government by widespread and insidious Fascist and Nazi propaganda originating in Italy and Germany, Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of Panama, declared here last night.

"There is not the slightest doubt that Fascism is the one real menace to democracy today," he told a group of men at the Biltmore Hotel. "And it is a very real menace because it is gaining its hold on youth."

Not only are all the Central and South American countries being bombarded ceaselessly with anti-Democratic propaganda in Spanish and Portuguese by short wave radio from both Germany and Italy, but both these countries have agents working actively in Latin America to convert youth to the Fascist ideal, Dr. Alfaro said.

The agents, well-supplied with funds, offer substantial prizes for essay contests in which young people are encouraged to write of the benefits which any people will enjoy under the Fascist form of government, he said. Thus they almost unconsciously absorb the principles of Fascism.

While "enlightened opinion" in Latin America is alive to the danger, very little is being done to offset it, Dr. Alfaro said, because so many of the Latin American republics are themselves under virtual dictatorships.

Sixty-Seventh Flower Show Gives Boston Week of Beauty

The surprising "Garden of Tomorrow" and the wild Berkshire hillside facing each other across the Mechanics Building Grand Hall at the Spring Flower Show opening today present the sharpest contrast in gardening concepts ever offered flower lovers in any Boston exhibit. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in its sixty-seventh annual show which will remain open a week, has everything from the ever-delightful natural garden of the wild to the imaginative, formalized dream of the horticultural future.

The futuristic house is certainly startling and will be pleasing to many. A roof garden is so new an idea that it may shock visitors in spite of its beauty. The salient feature of this exhibit of Edwin S. Webster, the Society's President, is a large semi-circular, glassed-in living room, similar to a porch. The roof, which should be seen from the balcony above as well as the floor below, is made gorgeous by two large, tubbed flowering crabapples in full bloom. Several drooping jasmines and numerous cinerarias, tulips, lilies and similar plants are planted in the broad garden belts around the roof's edge.

As an indication that the center of the roof as well as the area below is to be used for an outdoor living room there is modernistic furniture in both places. The contrasting beauty of the lovely flower colors against the severe white lines of this remarkable house is as pleasing as the idea is unusual.

In going from the roof garden across to the wild hillside, the visitor will pass other starting garden concepts—an illuminated glass fountain, a floating garden and the unique mirror garden. Little Tree Farms have set this up to show what could be done with mirrors in a small garden area. Each plant is multiplied from several angles until one is not sure just how many plants there are. The idea is novel and pleasing with the colorful azaleas and annuals used.

Trip to the Wild

To soften the transition from the formalized future gardens to the naturalized wild garden there are also some semi-wild plantings where rock gardeners have helped nature some but have not entirely changed conditions. The Massachusetts State College and some commercial growers have co-operated on this.

In the place where the stage usually is, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation has built up a splendid reproduction of a wild Berkshire hillside, covered with mountain laurel and native azaleas. There is a waterfall, a pool and a singing brook which also runs throug the semi-wild gardens. For the convenience of visitors a nature trail winds through the exhibit so that one can go right across the brook and up to the hillside. Log cabins nestle invitingly among the trees and the panorama of distant hills suggests further climbing.

While Grand Hall has the most unusual display, the other halls have many exhibits that may please most gardeners more than either of the two main ones. Many visitors to the flower show go in search of practical ideas for their own homes. They will enjoy the spectacular contract of the two-featured displays but they will really learn from the smaller exhibits.

Perhaps the most interesting of these is the exhibit set up by the American Rock Garden Society. In this, there is a display of how a rock garden should be built and a smaller one showing how one should not be built. Both sides of the exhibit have running water and very good

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Green Neckties Given by Hurley

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today presented each member of the Executive Council with a brilliant green necktie. His "blarney" went even further: He named Bayard Tuckerman of Hamilton, gentleman rider and member of the North Shore hunting clan, his "social secretary" for the afternoon.

For the South Boston celebration Councilor Tuckerman was correctly attired in topper and morning coat, the latter picked up by a lapelful of green carnation.

The green carnations in the buttonholes of Senators met in the corridors were reported to be the courtesy of the day from their President, Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham.

Officials Hail New York's Vote On Bank Insurance

Massachusetts savings bank life insurance enthusiasts today were jubilantly hailing passage by the New York Legislature of a bill extending into the Empire State the system which was inaugurated in Massachusetts 30 years ago.

The entrance of New York into the field extends this State-supervised system to nearly 14 per cent of the United States population of 122,775,046. New York and Massachusetts have a combined population of 16,837,670, according to the 1935 census.

The savings bank life insurance victory in New York was overwhelming, as the Senate voted 37 to 12 in favor, while the Assembly's approval vote was 106 to 38. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who submitted the proposal to the Legislature in a special message, signed the bill immediately.

Judd Dewey, Deputy State Commissioner on savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts, hailed the New York move by saying:

"It is a great victory for the people of New York. If our 30 years of experience in Massachusetts has been of any help to the people of New York in deciding this question, we are glad that it was so." Asked if he had taken any part in the New York contest, Mr. Dewey said:

"No. Our position with regard to establishing savings bank life insurance in other states is that it is entirely a matter for the people of the other states to decide. We are glad to provide them with information as to how it works in Massa-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

New England Pushes Trade Pact Protest; Wool Men Are Heard

U. S.-British 'Unity' Is Urged in Place of Tariff Cut

Slump Figures Held Warning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The National Association of Wool Manufacturers proposed today that instead of making tariff concessions to Great Britain, the United States join with that nation to fight off competition from Japan and other "low-price" countries.

Arthur Besse, spokesman for the Association, told the Committee for Reciprocity Information at its hearing on the proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty, that the American woolen goods industry is already in such a badly depressed condition that "a cut in the tariff is unthinkable."

Admitting that Japan is being kept too busy with warfare at the present time to offer much competition, Mr. Besse proposed that the United States and Great Britain work to ward off the day when a flow of Japanese woolen goods, manufactured at low cost, should endanger the woolen industries of the two English-speaking nations.

The wool manufacturers asked for an ad valoreum duty with a specific minimum to prevent the importation of Japanese and Italian woolen goods at rates lower than those paid by British manufacturers.

Slump in Lawrence

Singling out Lawrence, Mass., as the city where the slump in wool manufacturing has hit hardest, Mr. Besse pointed to a 36 per cent decrease in employment and a 42 per cent drop in pay rolls there within the last year. Savings banks deposits in Lawrence, he said, had dropped from $1,282,000 to $900,000 in a year and 31-3 times more families are on relief.

Reminded by Henry F. Grady, Committee Chairman, that even with a large export market, automobile companies in other sections were finding it necessary to close down and lay off workers, Mr. Besse admitted the unemployment situation in the woolen industry was not due entirely to the proposed treaty with Great Britain. He maintained, however, that "this is a foretaste of what is likely to be expected if an appreciable section of our own market is allotted to foreign trade."

Mr. Grady cited figures showing that imports comprised only 1 per cent of the American woolen fabric market. With regard to Japan, he called attention to the so-called "third nation' clause in all reciprocal trade agreements, providing that if a third party gets more protection from the treaty than the two signing it, sections can be nullified within 30 days.

Many Groups Heard

Mr. Besse was one of a large group of eastern coast wool manufacturers who appeared before the Committee to oppose any reduction in wool tariffs. Other groups scheduled to protest against tariff acts include the National Wool Trade Association; the Rhode Island Textile Association; the Forstmann Woolen Company; the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers; the National Knitted Outerwear Association, the Merchant Tailors Society of New York; the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, Inc; and the National Asso-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Events in Europe Tend to Obscure Vigor of the Opposition

British and U. S. Wages Compared

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New Englanders in Washington protesting Secretary of State Cordell Hull's negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom are having a difficult time clamoring for attention against the more insistent demands of European news, but they are making manful efforts.

Stephen Leacock, who has quite a way with his words as well as his economics, asks whether the Anglo-American trade pact is "daylight, or just another day dream that can never come true?"

Theaverage New Englander, which is to say folks who are neither filled with immense social philosophies or all consuming economic convictions, are beginning to wonder if the whole affair causing such a furore in Washington today isn't just a perturbing nightmare; a malaise secondary, of course, to the headlines from Europe, but a disturbance none the less.

Mayors Critical

While probably few who read these lines are directly engaged in cotton and woolen textile lines, no doubt many have been made to feel that the Roosevelt and Hull reciprocal trade agreement program, particularly as it affects Czechoslovakian shoes, British woolens, and cotton fabrics, might become inimical to their economic welfare. Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and the Mayors of many important Bay State cities like Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Chelsea, Lowell, and Lawrence have joined in criticising various aspects of the treaties.

They have pointed out, and are reiterating in emphatic tones in Washington this week and next, that Great Britain produces a quantity of the high count fabrics (like broadcloths) used for shirtings. In the United States, production of this type of material seems to be concentrated in Fall River and New Bedford with the Maverick Mill in East Boston included. Woolens and worsteds come mainly from the Lawrence-Lowell area. Of course there are individual factories scattered all over New England that might find their products falling into direct competition with Britain, but these localities mentioned are the most vocal in their protestations.

Now, with all the darkling mutterings in the world, one would think that the peaceful prospects to eventuate from a trade union between the two great English-speaking democracies would overshadow the economic side. Yet the reverse is true no less in harassed England today than in the United States and, particularly, in New England. And taken from the economic angle, the problem is rather a simple one.

Cheaper in England

So far as the cotton and woolen manufacturers are concerned, the central fact is that England can produce its cottons and woolens more cheaply than can New England. They claim the principal reason for this lies in wages. New England pays an average of 59 cents an hour in its woolen mills. England pays an average of 20 cents.

The cotton men say they, too, pay about three times as much as British schedules. The difference, to a greater or lesssr degree, is provided for by American tariffs. American workers, then, are protected from having to compete with the lower paid British and European, even scantily paid Oriental workers. So far so good.

Need of Markets

But there is another side. Let us refer to a certain President of the United States. "Our capacity to produce," he says, "has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. . . . By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. . . .

"We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under domestic policy now firmly established. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. . . . A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times. . . ."

No, the President was not Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was William McKinley and the words were uttered at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, Sept. 5, 1901, the day before he was assassinated. The words, incidentally reveal how his thoughts had changed, for he was known in Ohio, before his election as the leading exponent of high tariffs.

Much the same things are being said today, of course, in behalf of reciprocal agreements. The broad

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Waterbury Inquiry Conducted in Secrecy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17—Using an investigatory weapon largely neglected for 300 years, the Extraordinary Grand Jury, State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn moved ahead this week in a study of Waterbury finances that is expected to lead into lobbying activities in the Connecticut Legislature.

Surrounding the investigation with the secrecy at which he is a master, the prosecutor has not in any way indicated the extent of the information he has already secured nor the probable outcome of the probe. By orders of Superior Court Judge Ernest L. Inglis, who charged the Grand Jury, newspapermen are barred, with the threat of contempt proceedings, from questioning the Grand Jury witnesses before or after their appearance. If Mr. Alcorn can avoid it there will be no "leaks" until the Grand Jury goes before the Court, with or without indictments, to report its findings.

Enough was revealed in the early stages of the investigation, however, to indicate that large fees supposedly paid from the Waterbury City Treasury to attorneys with political connections, for assistance in securing City legislation at the Capitol, will be grist for the Grand Jury's mill. Once started on this track, the Grand Jury has ample authority to probe lobbying activities in general.

Land Sales Inquiry

While Mr. Alcorn digs into Waterbury matters, a Fairfield County Extraordinary Grand Jury is apparently nearing the close of an investigation into the purchase of land for the Merritt Parkway. Scores of persons who sold property to the State for the site of the Parkway have been questioned, as well as a number of real estate brokers who represented them.

Spoken of as a "new" procedure the Extraordinary Grand Jury has been a recognized method of investigating crimes since 1643. In the intervening years it fell into disuse as prosecutors relied on their own powers of investigation, but was revived in 1923 by Mr. Alcorn to inquire into the granting of fake medical diplomas and the practice of medicine by quacks.

Tax on Church Property?

Dr. John Milton Phillips, pastor of the old Center Church of Hart-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Week in Connecticut

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather tonight, probably ending Friday morning; lowest temperature in the upper 30's; probably clearing during Friday; moderate to fresh easterly shifting to west or northwest winds.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Friday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight.

For Rest of New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight, probably ending Friday morning, and not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds over extreme south portion and becoming northwest or west, and fresh to strong easterly winds over north and central portions, diminishing tonight and probably becoming westerly Friday and overcast weather with rain tonight and probably ending Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	36	Minneapolis	36	34
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	38	36	New York	40	38
Denver	50	48	Norfolk	60	60
Helena	22	20	Philadelphia	44	44
Kansas City	34	30	St. Louis	48	46
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	48	44
Miami	74	76	Washington	46	44

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 17.
B—Minimum, March 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12 noon; height, 10 feet.
Friday, 1:18 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Lights on vehicles by 6:32 p. m.

Week in Connecticut

Tax on Church Property?

Dr. John Milton Phillips, pastor of the old Center Church of Hartford, has been with the Geodetic Survey for nearly 31 years —ever since his graduation from Tufts Engineering School in 1907. He has served in Florida, Alaska, Washington, the Philippines and afloat, and is now chief of the survey of charts.

The nomination of Captain Colbert is as successor to the late Rear Admiral R. S. Patton, who had headed the department since 1929. Captain Colbert is a brother of Sylvester B. Colbert, an attache of the Suffolk County Probate Court. He served with the party that surveyed George's Bank in 1931, disclosing the now famous submarine valley.

Boston Hears How to Better Its High Recreational Merit

Recreation has gone "big business."

Enlightened men and women the country over have realized the average person's need for diversion from daily routine, whether it be school, industry, or retirement—and have done something about it.

In some cities recreational activities have been made part of the Board of Education's job. In others, separate Divisions of Recreation have been established. Here in Boston the problem has been handled by the schools, the City Park Department, and various civic organizations.

Attention has been focused on this City's recreational activities by the appearance here recently of Tam Deering, Director of Recreation in Cincinnati, who praised Boston's recreational facilities and accomplishments, but lamented its lack of cohesive program to make the most of its opportunities.

Boston a Pioneer

Boston has been a pioneer in much of its recreational activities, Mr. Deering pointed out. Its Metropolitan Park System, for instance, has been copied in the most progressive cities of the country, and its Charles River embankment has furnished inspiration to waterside developments as far west as San Diego, California.

He indicated, however, that Boston was not making the most of its opportunities, and that while its educational and recreational systems were excellent for the present, they might not meet the growing needs of the community.

For proof of what can be done, Mr. Deering pointed to Cincinnati, where 12 years ago all recreational activities were united under one committee, under which the acreage for play has been more than tripled in the last five years.

Boston, of course, has no need for further acreage. Among its recreational assets are 3200 acres of play

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 2:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Spring Thaw," by Claire Kummer. Starring Roland Young. Staged by Arthur Hopkins, and presented by Max Gordon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Majestic—
"Brothers Ashkenazi," adapted from I. J. Singer's novel. Presented by Edwin A. Relkin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Metropolitan

"Dangerous to Know," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Anna May Wong. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. 10:10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 9:55.

Uptown—
"International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio. 2:35, 5:35, 8:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Tomorrow: "The Buccaneer," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Fredric March and Margot Grahame. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:23, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

Tremont—
Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck in "This Is My Affair." Also "Metropolitan," starring Lawrence Tibbett and Wendie Barry. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. 2, 5:05, 8:13. Also Sonja Henie, in "Happy Landing." 3:24, 6:30, 9:40. Tomorrow: "I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. Also "International Settlement," featuring George Sanders and Dolores del Rio.

Exeter—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also George Arliss in "Dr. Syn." 3:30, 6:35, 9:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fredric March and Carole Lombard in "Nothing Sacred." Also "Love and Kisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. 2:30 and 7:40 daily.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Wake Up and Live." Also "That Man's Here Again," with Hugh Herbert. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster in "The Plough and the Stars." Also "Ever Since Eve," with Robert Montgomery.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston, James Stewart and Guy Kibbee. Both theaters: 9:38 a. m., 1:03, 4:35, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Gold Is Where You Find It," featuring W. C. Fields and Martha Raye. Also "Ses O'Reilly to McNabb."

University—
"I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 1:40, 5:15, 8:40. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan and Florence Rice. 2:50, 6:30, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Stockholm," Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies," "Winter Sports Parade," latest newsreels and other shorts. "Getting Your Money's Worth," "Color-Tour to Copenhagen, Denmark," "Floyd Gibbon's True-Adventure," "California Redwoods," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:30, 7:15, 9:55. New Stage Show: Milt Britton and his band of merry mad musical maniacs with Walter Powell & Tito.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Peril," starring John Barrymore. Fenway: 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Princess Tam Tam," featuring Josephine Baker. 1:45, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35. Also "Song of Ceylon," 1, 2:50, 4:50, 6:50, 8:50.

Brookline Village—
"Murder in Greenwich Village," 2, 5:05, 8:05. Also Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday." 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

State and Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:08, 10:20. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly, Jean Parker and John Howard. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon, Scott Colter.

Hub—
Janet Gaynor and Frederic March in "A Star is Born." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Phantom President." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Pianoforte recital by Cara Verson. 8:15.

Boston Public Library—
Fred W. Glasier will lecture on Greylock and the Berkshires. It will be illustrated with colored slides. 8.

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Georges Enesco, guest conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will present another guidance lecture on Etching. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Georges Enesco, guest conductor. 2:30.

Paul Dogereau in Local Début as Pianist

Paul Dogereau, pianist, made his first Boston appearance last night in Jordan Hall. His program listed Bach's Fantaisie and Fugue, Schumann's "Kreisleriana," four Chopin items, and miscellany by Brahms, Fauré, Debussy and Ravel.

A rather conventional program, on paper, but full of interest in performance. For Mr. Dogereau proved to be an artist of exceptional talent. He has a brilliant technique, a tone of great beauty and wide color range, a subtle feeling for the turn of a phrase, a singularly elastic rhythmic vitality, a discerning sense of style, and a musicianly approach.

His interpretations are strongly individual, but innocent of distortion. They give a composition fresh life while respecting the composer's intentions. Thus the Bach transcription, not the most grateful work in the repertory from the pianistic point of view, was played with due regard for line and for architectural thrust, and without any suggestion of pendantry.

The sudden shift to the romanticism of Schumann was effected with surprising facility, and the moody, gay, thoughtful, sentimental sketches were realized with complete understanding of their several natures. Full value was given, likewise, to the poetic qualities of Chopin, but neither the Chopin nor the Schumann was marred by sentimentality.

Chopin's Ballade No. 2 had a thrillingly dramatic performance which nevertheless avoided theatricalism. In the D flat Nocturne there was a hardness of tone in a few measures, probably deliberately used to heighten the effect of the caressing tones which followed. In these works and in the mazurka and the étude which accompanied them the player's effortless virtuosity was in striking evidence.

A small audience applauded warmly. L. A. S.

Boston Dance Notes

Pauline Chellis, aided by her Concert and Student Groups, will give her only recital of the season on the evening of April 25, in John Hancock Hall.

The Hans-Wiener Workshop Group and students will give a recital of original dances at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse the evening of April 29, for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund.

On Saturday evening, Charles H. Williams, of Hampton Institute, will present his Creative Dance Group in a program of African dances, labor and characteristic dance rhythms, and negro spirituals, in Jordan Hall. Dorothy Mainor will sing two groups of negro spirituals. William Lawrence, the piano accompanist, accompanied Roland Hayes for many years.

"Princess Tam Tam"

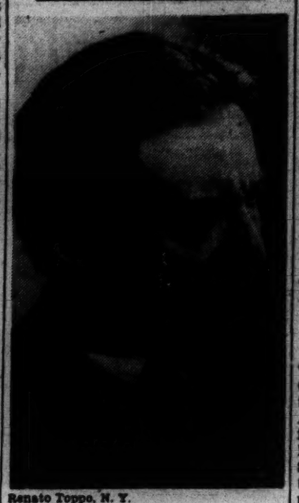
Josephine Baker is the star of "Princess Tam Tam," with which George Kraska began celebrating the ninth anniversary of his Fine Arts Theater, yesterday. Miss Baker is better known in the Paris music halls than she is in the United States, although she was once featured in Negro reviews and made an unfortunate return in a "Follies" a few years ago. This is her first film.

"Princess Tam Tam" combines some of the best features of the European films with some of the worst of Hollywood's. It opens in Tunis, where Albert Prejean, as a successful author seeking refuge from domestic troubles, becomes interested in Aouina (Mlle. Baker), a thieving beggar girl. Pressed for a new novel by his publishers, the author imagines what would happen if Aouina were taken to France in the guise of an exotic Indian princess. His imaginings form the plot both for his new best seller and for "Princess Tam Tam." The climax of the film is reached when the beggar-princess, goaded on by a friend of the author's jealous wife and too much champagne, does a primitive dance in a Paris night club. It is in the early stages of this sequence that we witness the Busby Berkeley influence—close-ups of arms and legs flying overhead shots of human patterns, transitions mechanical but not artistic.

Miss Baker is at her best in the early Tunis scenes as she cavorts with abandon through the crowded streets of Tunis and in the ruins outside the city. Edmond T. Greville has done a satisfactory job of direction and Benoit's photography is well executed. The settings are excellent. English dialogue titles are supplied by Dr. Isaac Goldberg. Robert Arnoux, Germaine Aussey, Georges Peclet and Jean Galland play supporting roles.

More important both for authenticity of content and for sheer beauty is "Song of Ceylon," John Grierson's prize-winning documentary about that isle, which shared the program. It would be difficult to praise the film too extravagantly. Like "The River" it clothes its facts and figures in a beautifully written and spoken commentary accompanied by an excellent musical score. After the usual shouted explanation, it was a relief to have one almost whispered. J. D. B.

The Arts in Boston



Renato Toppo, N. Y.

Georges Enesco

Guest Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at This Week's Concerts

Short-Wave Programs

For Friday, March 18

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"Up There," musical comedy. TPA2, 19.68m., 15.24meg.
Tokyo—4:49 p. m.—Talk on Japanese Industry. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.63meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Agnes Bernauer," German Tragedy. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
London—6:50 p. m.—"Monkey Wrenches in the Trade Machine," Sir Josiah Stamp. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB 31.5m., 9.51meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRP, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.21m., 11.90meg.
Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.9m., 9.46meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; "Across the Footlights." WIXAL, 49.8m., 6.04meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Transmission to North America. OLR, 49.7m., 6.03meg.
Caracas—9:45 p. m.—Musical Trio. YVBRC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.
Boston—9 p. m.—Broadcast for Latin America (in Spanish). WIXAL, 25.6m., 11.79meg.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"With Drums, Fifes and Trumpets," four centuries of soldier music. DJD, 25.6m., 11.77meg.
London—10:05 p. m.—Two Sketches: "Flat 19," and "Where There's a Will." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Bank Insurance Vote Hailed

(Continued from Page 9)

chusetts, and we have in the past several months responded to widespread requests for literature and information from all over the State of New York."

Mr. Dewey has been connected with the Massachusetts system since 1916. But the founder of savings bank life insurance is Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court. After several years constant campaigning Mr. Justice Brandeis was successful in obtaining legislative approval of his proposal. The bill was signed by Gov. Curtis Guild on June 26, 1907.

The system did not actually start operating until June 18, 1908, when the Whitman Savings Bank became the first bank to issue the policies. Today, 24 savings banks throughout Massachusetts are issuing them. The wide acceptance of this insurance, which claims costs 25 to 50 per cent less than private life insurance company policies, is revealed by the fact that 162,000 persons hold the policies totaling $146,000,000 in the Massachusetts system at the present time.

Enthusiastic supporters of the system in Massachusetts were predicting today rapid spread to other states throughout the country. They claimed that New York's acceptance of the plan will provide the necessary impetus to expand the system, explaining that New York is the biggest insurance state in the nation.

Until now, one of the chief opponent arguments against savings bank life insurance has been that if it is as good as its backers claim, why is it that no other state accepted it? The New York victory destroys this argument, the supporters declared happily.

The New York system follows in the main the outline of the pioneer Massachusetts system. However, unlike Massachusetts, New York has placed a $3,000 limit on the amount of savings bank life insurance a person may buy.

In Massachusetts the limit is governed only by the number of banks selling this insurance, the restriction being $1,000 per person at each bank. In other words, $24,000 is the present individual limit in Massachusetts, because 24 banks are now selling the policies.

The New York limit blocks another opponent criticism that the Massachusetts system has strayed from its original purpose, provision of low-cost insurance to low-income groups. The opponents have declared the high limit has brought high-income groups into the system, which, they added, was never intended.

Mr. Dewey, however, has pointed out that the average policy in the Massachusetts system is for approximately $900.

Only in recent years has savings bank life insurance experienced rapid growth in Massachusetts. Between 1920 and 1938 the amount of insurance in force rose from $15,000,000 to $146,000,000. The present rate of increase is approximately 2,000 policies a month.

In 1936, savings bank life insurance ranked fifth in the amount of insurance sold in Massachusetts, while it was outranked by only one private company in the percentage of insurance which stayed in force.

Details concerning the New York Savings Bank Insurance Bill: Financial Page.

Recreation

(Continued from Page 9)

space, an adequate and well-distributed park area, 12 miles of beaches, 11 municipal buildings which are logical community centers, and the famous Metropolitan Park System reservation comprising more than 11,000 acres.

Needs Definite Program

What it does need, Mr. Deering declared, its a definite program for the whole City, and a board of recreation to deal exclusively with its recreational activities.

That such a board might be the answer to the problem was indicated in a report made last summer by an expert from the National Recreation Association of America for the Boston Council of Social Agencies. The report recommended:

1. Creation of an unpaid recreational board of seven persons.
2. Selection of a superintendent and staff of qualified men and women trained for recreational leadership.
3. Consolidation of recreation projects, Park Department Activities, school centers, and school playgrounds in a new recreation department.
4. Use of municipal buildings as social centers.
5. Extension of informal activities in parks.
6. Creation of a permanent recreation council of 30 or more persons to correlate work of various agencies and to advise the recreation board.

Bill Is Filed

A bill to carry out these recommendations has been filed in the State Legislature by Harry B. Taplin, Executive Secretary of the Burroughs Newsboy's Foundation and member of the local Recreation Planning Committee, which accepted the expert's report.

Sharp to Radiocast Talk From Capital of Colombia

Roland Hall Sharp, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is on a 20,000-mile tour of Central and South America will be heard from Bogota, Colombia, tomorrow, March 18, at 6:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over the NBC-Blue network. Local inquiry should be made at NBC-Blue chain stations whether they will radiocast the talk.

The next to the last talk in the series is scheduled from Guatemala City, Guatemala, on Wednesday, March 30, at the same time over the same network.

They Aid Birds and Animals

Arlene Noble — Dorothy Terp
Allston Campfire Girls

Allston girls launch sale of National Wild-life Restoration Week poster stamps in lobby of Hotel Statler, where principal event of the week in Massachusetts, March 20 to 26, an informal supper open to all wildlife enthusiasts, will be held Wednesday evening, March 23. Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls will distribute 5,000 stamps, the Allston group accepting a quota of 1,000. United States Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Governor Charles F. Hurley are expected to be principal speakers at the Statler supper, at which Representative Christian Herter will be toastmaster.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

ford, leaving to accept a pastorate in Omaha, Neb., made a suggestion which he admitted would be popular with few. "Wouldn't it be better," he asked his congregation in a farewell address, "if all our church property were taxed?"

Church property of all denominations has been tax-free since the founding of Connecticut. Some churches would have to close, Dr. Phillips admitted, if their real estate were put in the tax lists, but he pointed out that it would at least take some of the burden from the private property owners who have been demanding relief.

New Party Formed

A new political party appeared on the horizon when the Labor Party of Connecticut announced it would enter a ticket in the State election next fall. Confusing because of its similarity to the American Labor Party, the name has been adopted by a totally different group, the left wing of the Socialist Party which has been denied use of the Socialist label on the Connecticut ballots.

In the last campaign the Socialist Party split into two groups, the right wing led by Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, and the left led by Devere Allen, liberal writer, of Wilton. Mayor McLevy won in court the right to keep the name of the Socialist Party for election purposes.

Interest on Small Loans

Walter Perry, State Banking Commissioner, after conferences with representatives of the small loan business, put into effect 35 rules for the regulation of small loan companies. Outstanding is a rule that companies may charge the small loan interest rate of 3 per cent a month only until total interest payments equal what would be paid on the full amount of the loan for 20 months. Thereafter interest will be limited to 6 per cent a year.

Boston in Rivalry With Philadelphia For Port Honors

Ports of Boston and Philadelphia—rivals for the rank of second place among the ports of the United States in the volume of imports—are running neck and neck in the race, as the falling off in wool receipts makes serious inroads in the total valuation of merchandise brought into each port.

Federal figures received from Washington today by Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of Customs, discloses that Boston held its lead, though by a dimnishing margin, during the first six months of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31. The lead was first taken by Boston during the big influx of wool more than a year ago. Prior to that time, Philadelphia was next to New York in the value of imports. Once Boston overtook Philadelphia, however, this port held fast to its new rank.

During the first six months of this fiscal year, value of imports at the Massachusetts Customs District was $84,499,872, while the Philadelphia district rolled up a total of $84,008,948, cutting down Boston's lead from the $25,000,000 spread to less than $500,000.

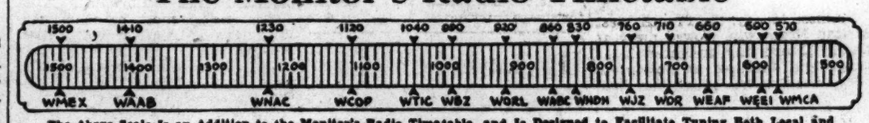
Yet both ports were about $4,000,000 ahead of the levels each had established in the corresponding six months a year before.

Only one month's totals in the last half of the fiscal year have been tabulated, the month of January, and Boston, falling from $19,695,567 in January 1937 to $9,942,265 in January, 1938, bows to Philadelphia for that month. Philadelphia's decline was less marked, falling from $15,169,114 to $10,705,197 in the two respective months. All eyes are now centered on the race as port boosters line up for the crucial five months that will settle the issue.

Bernard M. Keyes Wins Art Prize for Portrait

Bernard M. Keyes, head of the Fine Arts Department of the Scott Carbee School of Art, has just been awarded the Thomas R. Proctor prize at the 113th annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York for "one of the best portraits in the exhibition."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Popular vocalist	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Rizzy's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'N' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Elvira Rios, songs	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Irish Minstrels
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	News Dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta: orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Robert Benchley,	News Dramatizations	Yankees; John McCor-	Sinfonietta: orchestra	Commentator
8:30 humorist; bravery	Barry McKinley, songs	mack, tenor; Judith	Talk, Postmaster Gen-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 award; music	Rochester Philharmonic	Anderson, actress	eral James A. Farley	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra; Jose Iturbi,	"Good News of 1938";	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Dramatic sketch
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	conductor	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family"	Dramatic sketch
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	picture previews; solo-	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	"Should There Be Fed-	ists; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	eral Subsidy for Public	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Network speakers
10:15 soloist; orchestra	Schools?"	Bob Burns; Fearsome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Network speakers
10:30 Irish music	Promenade Concert: so-	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Network speakers
10:45 Dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Network speakers
11:00 E. B. Rideout: news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"The Monitor News"
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Dramatization	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Theater Digest	"Day's End"
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Billy Brooks' Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	"School Days"; talk	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm news
9:15 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bacheler's Children	ular variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	House Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"Mary Martin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Van Clemens, songs
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Highlights, Halftones	Organ concert
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Fashions and movies	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Studio speaker
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Appreciation	"Way Down East"	Consumer's Council	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Hour, Dr. Walter	Don Van Wart, piano	Speaker; music	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	Damrosch, conductor	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Ruth Lenard, songs
2:45 the Air	Music Appreciation Hour	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Stage Door Memories"	"Sweet and Hot"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild dramatiza-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
3:15 Studio program	tion of Alfred Ten-	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials: orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
3:30 "Meet the Author"	nyson's "Thomas a	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Becket"	"The Guiding Light"	School drama	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; "Swingsters"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Talk on dancing
4:15 The Boston Hour	Pilgrim Society din-	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Sport reports
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	ner to Joseph P. Ken-	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony Team
4:45 Network speaker	nedy, American Ambas-	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sports revue
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	sador; Duke of Kent;	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	others	"Songs by Carlotta"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Baker's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Music; news	Dance Revue	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Wallace Shaw, so-	"Four of Us"	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 prano; sem. orch.	Craig Mathues, tenor	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: sym-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	The Staley Players:
8:30 phony; soloist, 8 ch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Sylvia Froos; chorus	dramatization
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Ross Graham;	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 soloists	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time"; Franz	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Evening Concert Hour
9:15 vocalists; or, mo-	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Evening Concert Hour
9:30 tion picture pre-	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 view	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Orchestra; soloist	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Gangbusters"; Frank	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Crumit; Allee	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Carroll; orchestra	Serenade in the	Hollywood Casino	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Talk, "Spain"	Night"; music	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Olsen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Network sports	Berrigan's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Network sports	Berrigan's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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The Greatest March We've Ever Had!!
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Max Gordon Presents Prior to Broadway
ROLAND YOUNG IN PERSON IN "SPRING THAW"
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Evgs., $5-$2.75; Saturday Matinee, $4-$2.20

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"MANHATTAN MERRY-GO-ROUND"
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"BOY OF THE STREETS"
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COMMUNITY Playhouse WELLESLEY HILLS
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Frederic March and Florence Eldridge
"NOTHING SACRED"
Winchell Smith's Sincere Simon
"LOVE AND KISSES"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4980
—NOW PLAYING—
Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda, "I MET MY LOVE AGAIN"; Frank Morgan, Florence Rice, John Beal, "SEC. BORROW OR STEAL"; Mary Boland, Charles Ruggles, Mischa Auer, "ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY"; Wallace Beery, "THE BAD MAN COMES BACK."

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JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
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Month This 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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GUTMAN'S

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

chester Heights. Wreaths were placed at the George Washington monument and the Rev. Richard W. Quinlan, supervisor of parochial schools, delivered an oration.

At 2 p. m. the command to march was given to the 125 units comprising the parade, which had in line about 7000 marchers. These units included Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard and National Guard detachments, veteran organizations, civic groups and junior divisions, marching to celebrate the 162nd anniversary of the departure of the British soldiers.

The Charitable Irish Society will hold its 201st anniversary meeting, dinner, and election of officers tonight in the Parker House.

Mayor Lyons Says WPA Is Failing

The WPA is failing of its purpose in Cambridge, because of poor management by the Boston office, Mayor John W. Lyons, of Cambridge, charged last night.

"There are now more persons employed on the WPA in Cambridge than ever before, but I am very sorry to state that there has been no considerable reduction in welfare expenditures," he declared.

Mayor Lyons declared that the WPA was being used as a haven for "broken-down politicians" instead of for those on relief rolls. A man has been assigned to the Cambridge WPA law project who is not a lawyer, but a "henchman of the previous administration," he asserted, adding the supervisor of the project was dismissed for refusing to accept the "henchman" on the project.

Lynn Man Named For Probate Judge

John V. Phelan, a Lynn attorney, was nominated by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today as Judge of Probate and Insolvency of Essex County to succeed the late Judge Edward B. O'Brien.

Mr. Phelan is a Special Justice of the District Court for Southern Essex, appointed in 1933 by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely. He is a graduate of Boston University and a life-long Democrat. The nomination was submitted to the Executive Council.

Treadeasy's POPULARITY IS STEADILY INCREASING! AND WHY SHOULDN'T IT?

Women know Treadeasy Shoes will give them so much more comfort . . . that Treadeasys are correct from every fashion viewpoint . . . that they're worth far more than their reasonable price. Come in and see for yourself why so many women insist on them.

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Protests Against Racing Continue

Proponents of a referendum on repeal of legislation permitting dog racing in Massachusetts continued to appear today before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. According to Bernard J. Rothwell, former Boston Chamber of Commerce official, 43,000 duly qualified persons have signed the petition calling for the referendum.

"Massachusetts citizens," he said, "have now had two years in which to weigh the results of pari-mutuel betting. I see no excuse why the Legislature should refuse to give the people an opportunity to vote on the question."

Last year, in three New England States, Mr. Rothwell asserted, $75,000,000 was bet on horse and dog races and there was no means of determining how much more was wagered illegally in such places as pool rooms. He is opposed to all forms of gambling, he said.

The Rev. Frank Jennings, Newton Baptist minister representing the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, presented a resolution adopted by that body, pointing to the "economic and moral evils" resulting from gambling. New Englanders had always been noted for thrift he declared, and yet during the last three years gambling had been more prevalent in New England States than in any other part of the world.

In spite of this, the Rev. Mr. Jennings asserted, a referendum would undoubtedly result in repeal of horse and dog race laws.

Among opponents of repeal, who began to be heard today, was Mrs. George R. Fearing, racing dog owner. With racing going on "all over the country," she declared, it is better to have this form of gambling under State control than to drive those who insist upon gambling to illegal operators. If Massachusetts race tracks were not conducted properly, Mrs. Fearing stated, she would not allow her dogs to race at them. She would like to see, she added, better pay for dog owners.

Charles C. O'Donnell of Lynn, with other representatives of the Massachusetts Society for Old-Age Pensions, opposed repeal, pointing to large revenues going to Old-Age Assistance from racing.

Resubmission of the racing question to voters of the State every four years—by counties—was recommended by Charles F. Adams, Boston grocer and head of the Suffolk Downs track. Marked increases in savings banks deposits and Christmas Clubs have been noted since racing became legal in Massachusetts, he declared.

Youths in Court On Lottery Charge

Revere, which Attorney General Paul A. Dever has charged is the scene of widespread gambling, saw two youths arraigned in court today charged with taking part in a number pool lottery.

One of the boys, Philip Vilasi, 25, of Green Street, Revere, pleaded guilty before Judge Paul G. McDonald in Chelsea District Court and was fined $100. He said he had been selling lottery slips for six months and took in $12 a day.

The other boy, Pasquale Barrasso, 19, of Proctor Avenue, Revere, denied his guilt and asked time to get a lawyer. Judge McDonald gave him until March 25. Both defendants were arrested by Revere police.

Directory Staff For C. I. O. Union

A majority of the sales and enumerating staffs of the Sampson and Murdock Company, publishers of the Boston City Directory and other directories, have voted to be represented by the C. I. O., Mrs. Anne Trostes of the United Office and Professional Workers announced today.

The "white collar" workers voted, 32-7, for the union, Mrs. Trostes said, in a poll conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The Sampson and Murdock firm has been in this city for 92 years and is one of the largest directory publishers in the country. Negotiations for a contract are to be started soon, with the union seeking a shorter work week and higher pay, the union organizer said.

Jobless Board Inquiry Looming

Disclosures regarding job holders on the pay roll of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission has reached the point where the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature will report next week an order calling for the appointment of a special committee of the General Court to investigate methods used by the Commission in making appointments to its staff.

In executive session yesterday, the Rules Committee did not actually vote to recommend the passage of such an order, but it did vote to have an order drawn and it is generally accepted that the Committee will accept the order at its next meeting. A special committee would have authority to summon witnesses, administer oaths and take such other steps as are necessary to bring out the facts.

The proposed investigation has been sought by Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline who charged that Civil Service laws had been violated in the selection of employees.

Representative Bowker declared that political considerations are paramount in the selection of the personnel and submitted scores of names to substantiate his statement.

Most of Azalea Passengers Stay

The "element of time" was given by three members of the Azalea City's passenger list as the reason for their decision not to continue the voyage to Liverpool next Saturday. All five of the women passengers and three of the men, however, undaunted by their weeks of tossing at sea after the vessel lost its propellor on Feb. 17, are "sticking by the ship." The voyage commenced on Feb. 8 from Pensacola, Fla.

With a new tail shaft and propeller fitted in drydock, the Azalea City is now undergoing repairs to ventilators, steel ladders and other deck equipment badly twisted by the huge seas which pounded it. The deck load of logs is being replaced.

The ship's hatches have been opened by the Port Warden for examination of the cargo, which he pronounced to be in good condition.

As the handful of passengers prepared to leave Boston and take to the sea again, appreciation was expressed for the thoughtfulness of the Boston Port Authority in arranging to supply each of them with home-town papers.

The loss of the Azalea City's propeller has cost her owners about $100,000, for towing charges, repairs and incidental expenses.

Greetings Sent In Clover Leaves

A Belfast, Ireland, shoe manufacturer who has made 145 Atlantic crossings on Cunard-White Star liners, timed a St. Patrick's Day greeting for James J. O'Connor of the line's Boylston Street office, perfectly.

When Mr. O'Connor opened his mail this morning he found a sheet of paper on which had been pasted a number of three, four and five-leafed clovers in the form of a large heart, with more leaves pasted in the center of it to spell "1938, March 17th."

The greeting was sent from Mr. Baird's home, Dixie Villa.

Negro Stowaway To Be Sent Back

Formose Mendy, the French West African Negro who stowed away at Dakar aboard the freighter Salabanga and appeared at Boston—to puzzle the linguists of the Immigration Service—will sail for Africa this week end on the Peisander from New York, after a brief stay as a guest of Uncle Sam in the East Boston Immigration Station.

An immigration officer will accompany him on the noon train from South Station to New York on Saturday.

Flower Show

(Continued from Page 9)

planting material but the construction is widely different. The naturalistic layout of the larger side, taking advantage of every natural feature and using plants in a way approximating their natural conditions is clearly more pleasing than the smaller side. Here the rocks are on end and the plants are unnaturally formal. The exhibit is not intended as a burlesque but rather to call attention to the need of planning and making the best use of the materials at hand.

Lilies in Great Array

Across from the rock garden are the acacias with their soft yellow flowers set off by blue cinerarias around the base and beyond them toward the door is a magnificent display of Indian azaleas in a variety of shades. The azaleas are arranged around a formal little paved areas. As usual some of the Burrage orchids make a corner of delicate, ethereal beauty.

For the lily lover there is one display of 5000 hardy lilies in 22 varieties. They are planted among delphiniums and columbines in great, showy masses by a Rhode Island grower. He has shown what can be done with hardy lilies in an ordinary home garden.

In Exhibition Hall, the Massachusetts Garden Clubs have a group of 18 small gardens, some of which have been designed in the manner of the eighteenth century after exhaustive research. A summer house forms the center of the group and there is an old-fashioned white picket fence around it.

Just around the corner from the Garden Club space there is a delightful little garden built around an old-time New England smithy. The charm of the village blacksmith shop is regained for us. There is a moss-covered watering trough. Next to the smithy is the stopping point for rhododendron-lovers. Here is a display showing all the colors from white to deep red of this shade-loving shrub.

To see cut flowers one must go upstairs to Carnation Hall and Rose Hall. While there, several other displays might attract attention. There is a cactus garden that is a little gem. Against a background of Spanish architecture, many succulents are displayed in the sandy location they like.

During the next week it is hoped that thousands will enjoy the more than a million blooming plants and shrubs on display. Many attendants will be on hand to explain and answer questions and there are numerous commercial exhibits where seeds and other garden necessities may be seen and discussed.

New! Bolero Fur Jackets! $12.50
Fur Capes $7.50 (lining included)

Fur Coats Completely Restyled, $20

Mr. Edwards—that clever and fashion wise Furrier—says that Bolero Fur Jackets will be the favorites with all the smart young things, this Spring! They're so young and flattering! Mr. Edwards, you know, can do wonders with your old furs—no matter how hopelessly worn they might seem to you—and he designs and makes simply lovely Bolero fur jackets for only $12.50—lining included! Fur Capes, made from your old furs, $7.50. Old Fur coats completely restyled, $20. He will gladly call at your home. The Edwards Fur Shop, 168 Tremont Street, Boston, 2nd Floor. Dev. 8930. Est. 16 years.

Box Office Draw No. 1, and Others

A Tapper, a Profile, and a Mystery

Bill Robinson (Top Left), Who Heads the Keith Memorial Stage Show; Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan in "A Yank at Oxford," Coming to the State and Orpheum Tomorrow; Roscoe Karns and Akim Tamiroff (Lower Left) in "Dangerous to Know," at the Metropolitan, and Shirley Temple, most popular of screen stars in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," at the Memorial

'Yank' Coming to Prove Taylor a He-Man

"A Yank at Oxford" makes a belated way into Boston tomorrow to help settle a burning issue: Is Robert Taylor a he-man? In view of the general world situation, this may seem a piffling question. But do not be misled. It is of paramount importance to 100,000,000 movie fans, to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and, above all, to the pride of Pomona.

The crisis resulted from some unfortunate interviews. Mr. Taylor was

Movies of Moment

asked whether he would rather be beautiful or brainy. Lacking the parrying wit of a Woollcott, he dismissed the whole matter as "silly."

But Nicholas M. Schenk and the other overlords of MGM didn't see anything funny in the business at all. They were worried. American manhood and Hollywood's most classic profile must be vindicated. With possibly more bravado than they actually felt, Mr. Taylor's bosses sent him overseas with Maureen O'Sullivan, Director Jack Conway and a flock of retainers to make the company's first film in England. The story was a bit of an adventure, too—not in originality, perhaps, but in setting. It deals with what happens to a brash Yankee turned loose in the halls of Oxonian tradition.

Mr. Taylor was taught to row by Ted Phelps, three times world champion sculler. The publicity men overheard him say:

"All I had to do was walk around and watch him (Robert) improve. I've trained hundreds of men and no one picked it up faster. Taylor is a natural-born oarsman."

This assertion was later borne out when Mr. Taylor stroked Oxford to a victory over Cambridge. He also demonstrated prowess on a bicycle, in a fist fight and by winning a relay race.

Robert Taylor came to the films via Pomona College production of "Journey's End." Some years previously, he had been born in Filley (Pop.: 52), Neb. His father was a country doctor, A. S. Van Brugh. Young Van Brugh was educated in public schools, in college at Doane, Neb., and subsequently at Pomona College. His first screen hit was in "Society Doctor." Some of the films which have boosted him to first place in a thousand hearts were "West Point of the Air," "Magnificent Obsession," "Small Town Girl," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "This Is My Affair," "Camille," and "Personal Property."

Lionel Barrymore, Vivien Leigh, Edmund Gwenn and Griffith Jones are Mr. Taylor's colleagues in "A Yank at Oxford," beginning tomorrow, at the State and Orpheum Theaters. Columbia's "Women in Prison" is the companion feature.

* * *

Fine Arts' Ninth Year

George Kraska is currently celebrating the ninth anniversary of his Fine Arts Theater. The feature is Josephine Baker in "Princess Tam Tam," with an additional film called "Song of Ceylon." They are reviewed elsewhere in this section.

Mr. Kraska has shown many of the greatest films of recent years. Among these have been "Sous Les Toits De Paris," "The Road to Life," "Kameradschaft," "A Nous La Liberté," "Le Million," "Potemkin," "Man of Aran," "The Ski Chase," "The Blue Light," "Poil de Carrotte," "Mädchen in Uniform." May his good work continue.

* * *

Shirley of Sunnybrook

The Number One box office star of the world is back in town today, at the Keith Memorial. This, of course, means Shirley Temple in her latest vehicle, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Since advance notices say she brightens up the Kate Douglas Wiggin childhood classic with a session of buck and wing and some radiocasting, you can imagine how much the original story has been followed. But tap dancing farm girls were probably scarcer when Mrs. Wiggin was writing.

Randolph Scott, Jack Haley, Gloria Stuart, Phyllis Brooks, Helen Westley, Slim Summerville and the Raymond Scott Quintet give a dash old Sunnybrook never knew.

Bill Robinson headlines the new Keith Memorial Stage Show, which is good news any week. Buster Shaver with Olive and George and other acts are on the bill.

Met, Boston, Etc.

"Dangerous to Know," a crime melodrama with Akim Tamiroff, Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Anna May Wong, and "Love, Honor and Behave," a romantic comedy featuring Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane are the two new films opening today at the Metropolitan. . . . The Keith Boston is holding "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" for another week. Milt Britton and his band of wild men will hurl themselves and their instruments about the stage. . . . "Bulldog Drummond's Peril," latest in the series, with John Barrymore, John Howard and Louise Campbell, couples with "Sally, Irene and Mary," late of the Metropolitan, for the new Paramount and Fenway program. Alice Faye, Tony Martin, Fred Allen and Jimmy Durante are in the latter film.

French 'Amphitryon'

The French Talking Films Society of Harvard is showing today and tomorrow one of the funniest films we have ever seen. It is called "Amphitryon 39" and follows the comedies of Plautus and Molière. Henri Garat, Armand Bernard, Jeanne Boitel, Odette Florelle and Marguerite Moreno are the players. This is French film wit at its best.

J. D. B.

Haymarket Fire Station Proposed

The recently closed Haymarket Relief Station will be converted into a new station for the North End, to take the place of the old Salem Street station, if favorable action is taken on a petition presented to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin yesterday by Fire Commissioner W. A. Reilly.

Under the Commissioner's plan the new station would accommodate the engine now at Salem Street and a ladder truck which would be transferred from Bowdoin Square. About 32 men would be stationed there.

Trade

(Continued from Page 9)

ciation of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

The four main arguments advanced by the women manufacturers for continued protection of their industry were these: (1) it is an adjunct of national defense; (2) it pays wages three times the average paid in the United Kingdom; (3) it operated at a loss of nearly $100,000,000 in the 10 years between 1926-35; it cannot stand increased competition from Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Japan that might result under the most-favored nation clause, extending the benefits of the treaty to other nations.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 163 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1350kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—April 19 to 23, inc., 9 a. m., WBZA, 1140kc.
Springfield—Week of April 18, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, March 25, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, April 16, 1:15 p. m., WSAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1280kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WIXAL, 11.79mc

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, March 27, 8:15 a. m. E. S. T., WEXAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

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New England Pushes Protests To Proposed Trade Pact

(Continued from Page 9)

idea is that each nation has something, or many things, that it can produce more cheaply and better than can other nations. These products have a universal demand and by placing any obstacle in the way of their free interchange a friction is inevitably set up. This friction is a danger signal to those who see a close relationship between economics and war. It is the theory of Secretary Hull, and many others, that by lowering tariff walls, frictions are eliminated, trade flows more freely and increases to new heights as lowered prices and increased production put more and more goods in the hands of consumers. Harmony prevails because goods can be obtained in much less expensive and harrowing ways than by war. Individuals, using products of all the world and trading freely outside the confines of their own nation become world minded, and peace is thereby more firmly secured.

Since Great Britain and the United States control one-fourth of the world's total of trade, the importance of an agreement between them becomes obviously apparent. This phase is made all the more vivid at the moment, of course, because successful negotiation between the two nations would doubtless give an impression of solidarity that might be impressive to European and Asiatic nations, listed among the so-called "have- nots."

At the quarterly meeting of the New England Council in Hartford a week ago there appeared to be general approval manifested among Yankee businessmen toward the basic idea of the reciprocal trade agreement plan. The rub came when consideration was given to how it would affect their individual businesses.

Conflict of Ideas

In other words, it is all right, they said, to talk about the generally increased business and the improved relations, that might come out of the reciprocal program; but what about the dislocations it is going to cause our own industries. It is all right, too, they said, to talk about giving up our cotton textiles to England because we can sell millions of pairs of shoes in England; but a man who has made shirtings for years cannot turn to making shoes overnight, neither can a man who has his fortune tied up in a cotton plant suddenly reverse himself and become a shoe manufacturer.

In other words there is in New England a conflict between the realm of ideas, as represented by the treaty program and the realm of such so-called tangibles as employment and factories.

To this the State Department replies, in effect, that they are not wiping out tariffs completely, but are simply adjusting them to permit increasingly greater flow of world trade. The department insists that no industry is going to find its protection so adjusted that it suffers, but that, instead, each industry will find enlarged opportunities.

It, then, resolves itself to a question of what tariff schedules should be revised and how much. That is the question on which the Committee for Reciprocity Information is now holding hearings in Washington, and before which New England's representatives are presenting their case. The woolen interests were listed to be heard today, cotton comes next Monday.

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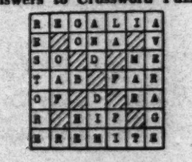
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



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Swimming Show Opens at Arena Tonight—Red Sox Again Loaded With Stars

Nonnenkamp Forcing Way To the Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 17—The Boston Red Sox this year are again loaded with stars, particularly in the outfield. Except for reserve jobs, all positions in the infield and outfield were practically settled before the players reached camp. Under the existing conditions little or no attention is cast in the direction of rookies, other than those vying for pitching and catching berths.

However, there is one young outfielder at Payne Field who is forcing himself to the front. He is Leo W "Red" Nonnenkamp, the Little Rock graduate. Leo could hardly hope to brush Cramer, Vosmik or Chapman aside and play a 154-game American League schedule. Boston's regular garden trio is perhaps the outstanding group of fielders in the major leagues, which means all of baseball. Nonnenkamp is not a braggart who insists he will beat one of them out of work.

"I'm not foolish enough to think I can beat out any of the regulars," Nonnenkamp told me recently, "but I do believe I can grab a reserve job. I had my best year in 1937 and should be ready for the American League. Of course, if any one of the starting outfielders should run into a slump, . . . I wouldn't refuse a regular spot. A fellow needs the old 'breaks' to get along in this game."

At this writing, Nonnenkamp is one of Manager Joe Cronin's five outfielders—the club will carry five through the entire season. If Red can maintain the early pace he has set here in Sarasota, he may be regarded ahead of Fabian Gaffke, who stayed around Fenway Park last season long enough to appear in 54 games and hit .288.

Nonnenkamp is not a youngster. He has been in professional baseball since 1930 and has worn 11 uniforms. At one time he attracted the attention of the St. Louis Cardinals and Pittsburgh Pirates, but was rejected. During the 1937 Southern Association's pennant compaign, Leo batted .332 in 147 games and was unanimously selected as the circuit's most valuable player. He was given the maximum of 64 votes by the writers, a distinction seldom achieved by a player. Leo's total of 181 hits included 39 doubles, 14 triples and six home runs.

Nonnenkamp's Southern Association record proves he is not a slugger. An outfielder weighing in the vicinity of 165 pounds is not generally expected to clear the fences. But Leo is a smart hitter, difficult to fool. He goes after singles and doubles. What attracted Cronin's eye in early workouts, however, was the Little Rock player's grace and agility in the field. The rookie, among other accomplishments, is a defensive gardener verging on the sensational. His speed enables him to cover acres of ground beyond the infield. Veteran scribes are comparing him with Tom Oliver, the great fielding southerner whose career with the Red Sox was cut cut short by weak hitting. If Nonnenkamp can match Oliver in the field, and hit .300, he will become a star in the American League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nonnenkamp was born in St. Louis on July 7, 1911. The St. Louis Cardinals found him playing independent ball in the Municipal League of that city in 1930, signed him to a contract and shipped him to Danville. Later that year they moved him to Waynesboro, and then to Houston.

♪ ♪ ♪

The next year saw him carrying on with Springfield, Scottsdale, Altoona and Beaver Falls, before he was moved up to Tulsa. In '32 he was ready for the Tulsa club, but an injury blocked his path.

♪ ♪ ♪

Returning to duty, Nonnenkamp was optioned to El Dorado for 1933, and after being recalled by Tulsa, was assigned to the Pittsburgh Pirates. The Bucs took three looks and farmed him to Little Rock each time. Finally, they sold him outright.

E. R.

Happy Black Hawks With Boston's Own Bill Stewart

By a Staff Photographer

Chicago Is in the Stanley Cup Play-offs and the Players Were Tendered a Dinner at the Hotel Manger by Manager Bill Stewart Last Night. Left to Right—Mike Karakas, Alex Levinsky, Doc Romnes, Johnny Gottselig, Stewart, Earl Seibert, Paul Thompson, and Mush March. Lou Trudel Is Partly Hidden in the Background

Southern Pick-Ups

What Are Red Sox Chances?

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 17—Despite the loss of Wes Ferrell and Buck Newsom by the trade winds, the Red Sox pitching appears in a better state than at this time last spring. Bob "Lefty" Grove is still going strong, and young Jack Wilson "found" himself last year to become one of the American League's stars.

♪ ♪ ♪

Behind Jack and Lefty, the younger hurlers are richer by way of their added season of schooling in the minors. Emerson Dickman, Jim Henry, Dick Midkiff and Lee Rogers are smarter pitchers than they were in the training grind of '37. Also, Manager Joe Cronin has Charley Wagner and Jim Bagby, two outstanding rookie prospects who were unknown to camp followers a year ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Byron Humphreys made the training trip with the Red Sox four springs back and is now a much improved moundsman. He is a hard worker, smart and throws a screwball.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dickman's chief fault is his stiff-back delivery. He looks cramped on the mound. However, he has a great assortment on the ball and will be a big help in the future.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another young pitcher who has looked good here is Bill Sayles, the University of Oregon youngster. Cronin first saw him in Cleveland in 1936. Bill was en route to the Olympics with an all-star amateur nine and the Red Sox carried him with them to New York. Last season he pitched semi-professionally in Oregon, although unofficially a member of the Red Sox family.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sayles is very green and needs plenty of seasoning in the minors, but he has a fine arm. Cronin believes him the type of boy who should develop rapidly.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charley Wagner, the Minneapolis rookie, is a slow starter in the spring, which has prompted Cronin to let him go along by himself. Charley is a stylish right-hander who stands on the rubber as if he had pitched in the American League for years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lindsey Deal, one of the Little Rock outfielders, hits like the Waner brothers. He pokes at the ball, punching it to all three fields on occasions

♪ ♪ ♪

Nonnenkamp, the other Little Rock gardener, has surprised Cronin with his power. "Red" came here labeled a single and double hitter.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Tabor, another Little Rock product, shapes up as the successor to Pinky Higgins at third base sometime in the near future. Jim is a big league fielder, with a great arm, but he needs work at the plate.

Cronin has not tried to change the Tabor style. Joe wants the young man to get acclimated in the company of big leaguers before giving him anything serious to think about.

♪ ♪ ♪

What are the Red Sox chances in the pennant race this season? Consider the available batting power if each man maintains his normal pace. There is Jimmy Foxx at first base, Cronin at shortstop and Higgins at third—three distance hitters in the infield. Vosmik, another slugger in left field. Cramer and Chapman, a pair of better-than-.300 hitters, in center and right.

♪ ♪ ♪

A group of young pitchers never had a better opportunity than those currently hustling for recognition on the Red Sox.

♪ ♪ ♪

Exclusive of the regular veterans, the Boston club has a gang of young rookies that emphasize class. In two or three years they will be big names in baseball.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bobby Doerr and Jim Tabor seem destined to become leading infielders. For young pitchers, Cronin boasts the cream of minor league talent.

Boston Player Scores Biggest Bermuda Upset

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 17 (AP)—Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston provided the Bermuda tennis championship matches with their biggest upset so far by eliminating Helen Pedersen, defending champion from Stamford, Conn., 6—4, 0—6, 6—0, in the quarter-finals yesterday.

Elimination of Miss Pedersen, eighth ranking player in the United States, left Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, wife of the former Davis Cup player, as the favorite to win the title. Mrs. Van Ryn, the tourney's top-seeded player, downed Norma Taubele of New York, 6—2, 6—6, to reach the semifinals.

Wright to Lead Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 17—Giles M. Wright '39 has been elected captain of the Amherst varsity swimming team for next year. His home is in Rockville Center, N. Y., and he was highscorer on this year's Amherst swimming team.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham won fifth straight Columbian Mile, beating Archie San Romani by two yards in 4:08.7.

Three Years Ago

Giants pounded Dizzy Dean for seven runs and beat Cardinals 10—2 in exhibition.

Miss Chandler Coming to Hub Skating Show

After a tour of Europe, in which she startled the spectators with the remarkable speed and abandon of her individual style of figure skating, Evelyn Chandler steps down the gangplank from the S.S. Europa in New York, tomorrow. With only a few days rest at her home Miss Chandler will then come direct to Boston rehearsals for her leading part in the Skating Club of Boston annual ice carnival, "You're Invited," which will be held at Boston Garden, April 1 and 2.

The appearance of Miss Chandler in this year's Skating Club carnival will greatly enhance a show that through its own merits annually takes the prize as being the "top" attraction of the winter season. Until Sonja Henie boosted her annual "take" through the movies, royalties and personal appearances, Evelyn Chandler was rated the world's highest paid professional skater.

Evelyn Chandler is constantly on call. All parts of the United States and now Europe clamor for her appearances. She probably turns down as many jobs as she accepts. It may be recalled how, two years ago, when Walter Brown sought her for the first Boston Garden Ski Show, she finished up a contract at the Texas Centennial, hopped into an airplane, flew to Boston and arrived at 8 p. m., rushed by taxi to the Garden and went immediately on the ice that same evening for her first Garden show.

It is easy to understand why Miss Chandler is so highly regarded, when one has seen her ability and cleverness. The speed she shows, her radiant prsonality, and the vigor of her peculiar steps causes every gallery to gasp. There is no doubt that she is the champion of acrobatic figure skaters. Her cartwheels, splits going at full speed, and toplike spins with no end of other fascinating tricks practically puts Miss Chandler in a class entirely her own.

Miss Chandler's work is entirely different from that of Sonja Henie. Both are world-famous individual artists, but their routines are entirely different. Neither would cramp the style of the other if on the same program.

Well-Drilled Swimmers Open Water Follies Show Tonight

The opening of the International Water Follies takes place at the Boston Arena tonight with a thoroughly-drilled cast of famous swimmers, Comprised of diving exhibitions, variety swimming, and relieved by comedy stunts, the show promises to exceed anything in the way of aquatic performances shown here before.

Although it was planned to have an afternoon dress rehearsal in the huge $15,000 tank, the construction department was delayed and the performance must open without preliminary trial. All afternoon the water poured into the rubber-lined structure, heated by jets of steam.

Marshall Wayne, world and Olympic champion, with Madeline Karson, Lowell, Mass., girl, head the cast of stars. There will be 16 thrilling and spectacular acts on the program. Wayne and Miss Karson will feature diving. Others on the program will offer a variety of stunts from the ridiculous to ballet numbers put on by expert swimmers.

Others on the program besides the headliners are: Sam Howard, star acrobatic diver with his brand new and daring stunts; those renowned comedy artists, Frank Snary and Larry Griswold, of World Fair fame; Walter Cleaver, the formful diver of perfection; Leonard and Mary Spence, America's greatest brother-sister swim team; Senorita De Las Casas, dainty brunette Peruvian diving ace; Lisa Lindstrom, famous national championship swimmer; little Norma Dean, eight-year-old diving prodigy; "Cutie" Zeimer, 320-pound comedian with an old fashioned bathing suit full of laughs; and the water ballet with its colorful swimming, including Frances and Irene Koval, Jessie Conway, Helen Howard, Mary Spence, Senorita De Las Casas, Martha Wrenshall and Florence Schumann, every one of them having won their championship spurs.

The Water Follies setting is tropical with palm trees and flowers blooming, with a Miami Beach club background, and with colorful lights sending a myriad of rainbow hues over the waters.

Heavy Schedules For Brown Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—Fifty-five contests have been arranged for six Brown varsity and freshman spring sports teams, the Brown Athletic Council announced today. The list includes varsity and freshman baseball, track and tennis. The golf dates have not been arranged.

The three varsity teams will engage in 34 dual meets and games and three intercollegiate meets, while the freshman combinations will participate in 17 games and meets and one intercollegiate meeting. The spring sports season opens on April 9, and closes on June 14. The schedules follow:

Varsity Baseball

April 9—Lowell Textile, 13—Rhode Island at Kingston, 16—Boston College, 19—Holy Cross at Worcester, 23—Amherst at Amherst, 27—Yale at New Haven, 30—Holy Cross, May 4—Dartmouth at Hanover, 7—Providence College at Aldrich Field, 11—Yale, 14—Providence College at Hendricken Field, 18—Harvard at Cambridge, 21—Rhode Island, 25—Tufts at Medford, 28—Long Island, 30—Harvard, June 4—Tufts, 14—University of Virginia.

Varsity Track

April 16—Rhode Island, 23—Holy Cross, 30—New Hampshire at Durham, May 7—Amherst, 14—M. I. T. at Cambridge, 20 and 21—New England Intercollegiates, June 3 and 4—I. C. A. A. A. A. at Randall's Island, New York.

Varsity Tennis

April 23—Colby, 23—Vermont, 26—Bates, 30—Providence College, May 4—Harvard at Cambridge, 6—Colgate, 9, 10, 11—New England Intercollegiates at Hartford, 12—Tufts at Medford, 14—Amherst at Amherst, 18—M. I. T., 24—Rhode Island, 28—Wesleyan.

Gliding Is Added To 1940 Olympic Program

CAIRO, Egypt, March 17 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee today voted to add gliding to the list of Olympic sports. The proposal was submitted originally by Germany.

Spring Grid Practice

AMHERST, Mass., March 17 (AP)—Spring football practice at Massachusetts State College began yesterday when about 50 candidates reported to Coach Eb Caraway. Workouts will be held four days a week for the next few weeks. Baseball battery candidates also reported, with six pitchers on hand who saw service last season.

M. I. T. Elects Drury

Maynard K. Drury '39 of New York City, has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team for next year. He has played right wing for the Engineers during the past two years.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Cleveland 4, Philadelphia (N) 4.
New York (A) 11, Jersey City 4.
Philadelphia (A) 4, Beaumont 3.
New York (A) 3, Boston (N) 0.
Washington (A) 12, St. Louis (N) 12.

Features Arena Show This Evening

Marshall Wayne, 1936 Olympic Diving Champion, Who Will Exhibit Skill in International Water Follies Show at the Boston Arena Tonight. The Show Will Continue Nightly Through Sunday, With Matinee on Saturday and Sunday

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Harvard, Her Crimson, Hockey, and Captains

Free speech has been one of the characteristics of Harvard University. It has always applied to her officers, faculty, and undergraduates. Whenever anything comes up to call for praise or censure, you can depend upon some undergraduate member of the faculty, or high official not hesitating to express his views on the subject in no uncertain manner. We do not mean to say that this trait is exclusively Harvard's, for we know of other colleges where it has been going on for many years; but since much has been said about Harvard indifference, especially as regards her athletics, it may be a good thing to call the public's attention to the fact that Harvard has never allowed that indifference to keep her from getting after any situation which those connected with the oldest college in the United States believed should be straightened out. And as an able adjunct for such purposes the college daily paper—the Harvard Crimson—has never hesitated to open up its editorial as well as news columns for the purpose of assisting in bringing about any changes it or its constituents believe should be made.

Staff Photo

Ulysses J. Lupien, Jr.

The Hockey Situation

And so it has come as no surprise to the followers of Harvard hockey to find the Crimson coming out with a very sharp editorial regarding the situation which prevailed in that sport at Cambridge during the past winter. Entering the season with fine prospects of successfully defending the Quadrangular Hockey League championship title which it had held two years, the team wound up with the poorest showing a Harvard varsity hockey team has made in years. As a result the Crimson is advocating a change in coach. Harvard has had the best hockey material of any college in the United States, and it does seem as if the Crimson has not made the most of it during the past few years, and I say this even in the face of the brilliant season of 1937. Charges of lack of discipline, lack of proper training, and factional feeling between the players who backed one of their members for the captaincy and those who backed an unsuccessful candidate, have been flying thick and fast this winter. That there must have been something in them seems certain, and it would be well for the Harvard authorities to sift these charges to the bottom. If they are proved to be true, then there can be little question but what a new coaching staff should be appointed for next season.

Captains

Perhaps this might not be a bad time to call attention to a proposal which has been advanced that Harvard give up electing varsity captains. The proponent has called attention to the fact that many other colleges are not electing now. Some are having the coach appoint an acting captain for each game; others are electing an honorary captain at the end of the season, while others are electing co-captains. There is no question but what there have been years when the players chosen captains have not proved to be the right men for the position. Reports used to come out of New Haven regarding the battles waged by members of the Sheffield Scientific School and the academic department of Yale when captains, especially football leaders, were being voted for. But it seems to me that abolishment is a step which should not have to be taken. Today the college captain is more or less of a figurehead who is really holding an honorary position. The coach is the man who handles the team, and it seems to me that, if he is the man who is qualified for the job, he will be able to handle things successfully. The cases where a captain has failed to hold the support of his team or shown proper leadership have been so few that I believe it would be far better to continue the present system of electing and hold the coach responsible for the teaching, training, and morale of the squad.

Lupien Ties Owen's Record

Yesterday Harvard elected two major-sport captains for next year. Francis A. Harding, Jr., was named to lead the hockey team, while Ulysses J. Lupien, Jr., was elected to head the basketball team, and it is to the latter selection we want to call special attention. It is nothing new to have a Harvard player elected to a varsity captaincy his junior year; but it is seldom that a junior has the honor of leading two Crimson varsity teams at the same time. Back in the days when George Owen was running Yale ragged on the gridiron, ice, and diamond, Harvard honored him with the captaincy of hockey in 1922 and 1923, and baseball in 1923, and this is the first time since then that a Harvard player has been so honored. Lupien, it will be recalled, was elected baseball captain for this spring as a sophomore, and there is little question but what he will be called upon to lead the Crimson on the diamond in 1939 as well as in 1938.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Harvard swimming pool will take a good, sound thrashing over the next two days when the first annual individual championship meet of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League takes place. Several speed records may be made if the field of competition is any criterion. Never before has the eastern college cluster been so ably represented by sterling performers as at the present time.

Among the outstanding swimmers who will compete in the meet are Charlie Hutter and Bill Kendall of Harvard, John Macionis and Johnson Good of Yale, Al Van de Weghe of Princeton, and others too numerous to mention in a paragraph. The meet opens tomorrow afternoon with diving trials in the morning and trials in other events in the afternoon.

Friday and Saturday nights will see final events underway and the seating capacity of the Harvard Pool is expected to bulge to overflowing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Saturday night the annual Park Department championship basketball games will be held at Curtis Hall, South Street, Jamaica Plain. The first of three championships will get underway at 7 p. m. These championships will complete the 10th season with 38 leagues, 451 uniformed teams, playing 976 games, and representing 2,682 registered players. Admission to the games is free.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to Tommy Gorman of the Montreal Maroons, the Montreal Royals of the Senior League from that city, will prove rough and tough for the Boston Olympics. The Royals are to meet the O's at the Boston Garden Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

The Royals present a defense that will try the local forwards sorely. Walter Brown, who witnessed them in Europe, states that Herman Murray and Pete Jotkus, are experienced defensemen of years past. They will be augmented by Jim Allen improved defenseman who attended Dartmouth College for awhile until he fell below par on studies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brown University is sending four men to the college swimming meet here. Matthew Soltysiak, Capt. Fred Forbes, Myron Wilcox and either Harry Judd or Sydney Green, Jr., are the boys to wear Brown colors. Soltysiak, Providence sophomore, scored 12 points in the recent New England Intercollegiate meet by taking the 200-yard breaststroke, the 300 medley swim and swimming a leg on the medley relay. Brown's divers, Bill Dean and Homes Wilson are eligible, but will not compete.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual New England Boys' Clubs championships in basketball and swimming will be held in Boston this year, Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2. The basketball tourney will be held at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, and the swimming in the Harvard Pool, Cambridge.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the New England pocket billiard tournament yesterday Bucky O'Brien of South Boston defeated Johnny Meehan of Jamaica Plain, 125 to 58, and Irish bested Harold McQueeney of Providence, R. I., 125 to 71. The matches today are between Ed Jackson and Ed Simmons and A. D. McDonald vs. Raymond Gaye. The tournament is being held at the Olympia billiard parlor, 603 Washington Street.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Dunn, Northeastern football coach, is holding two lectures a week for his football players. There will be field practice later, for which the grid players taking part in other sports will be excused.

Hockey Dribbling

Bruins and Chicago practiced at the Garden today. They will practice again tomorrow noon and the Hawks will have still another session on Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another of the numerous trophies of hockey has been awarded—the Dufresne trophy. This went to Eddie Shore on a vote of the Boston hockey writers. It represents the most valuable player to the Bruins on home ice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Up in Toronto Saturday night Busher Jackson and Reg Horner will be presented with cabinets of silver plate on behalf of fellow townsmen from West Toronto. A short while ago Cooney Weiland and the Kitchener line of Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer were honored in Toronto by Seaforth and Kitchener admirers, respectively.

♪ ♪ ♪

Somehow the coming play-off series with Toronto Maple Leafs appears to this writer as something to be wary of. The Maple Leafs have a better hockey team than they are generally given credit for. Their biggest failing is a weakness to letdown when the "breaks" go against them. The series will be rough and tough, and something of a job for the referees.

♪ ♪ ♪

Murray Patrick, son of Lester, may see his first major league action tonight. He, with Larry Molyneaux, may pair on the Ranger defense against Americans. Art Coulter is definitely out of the line-up and Babe Pratt is favoring a weak knee.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Amerks meet Rangers in the play-offs there will be two rough series, that between the Bruins and Leafs and Amerks and Rangers. The other will be a speed contest with Chicago and Canadiens meeting.

W. M.

Where to Dine

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Commerce and Finance

President to Ask Congress for Immediate Help for Carriers

Business and Industry

Coal Commission Situation Called Worse Than TVA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The "scandalous" situation within the bituminous coal commission was cited this week by the national civil service reform league as "an example of the inevitable result of wholesale exceptions from the civil service act."

The internal dissension within the commission, whether "scandalous" or not, moved into a new zone today.

Recapitulating what has gone before, the commission, after wasting months in squabbles over personnel patronage distribution, failed to hold hearings before issuing its schedules of minimum rate structures. When these were finally issued they were blocked in the courts on the ground that advance hearings had not been held.

Following this delay, amounting to a year, Charles F. Hosford, Jr., chairman of the commission, announced this week his intention of resigning, bringing the internal turmoil to a showdown.

Now comes a third phase—a general shake-up of membership in the commission, and an undercover fight for control by John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers leader, in conjunction with Senator Joseph F. Guffey, the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, who has just thrown in his political lot with Lewis in that State.

Most immediate result of the fracas is the expected discharge or reorganization of the five-man "publicity" section which the commission established. This division gets out the usual run-of-mine "handouts" of government departments, which generally are handled by one or two men in comparable commissions in Washington. Cost of the publicity division is set at $25,000. Its head is Harold K. Phillips, long connected with the powerful American Legion lobby, and former newsman.

The coal commission has come to be the horrible example of unrestrained pie-counter spoilsmanship in Washington today. Not so much as a mere shoveling out of jobs, for Washington could stand even that, but for letting this ignoble activity block its legitimate duties by producing what is little short of chaos.

The situation is regarded as far worse than TVA, where the spoilsman was kept out by the eagle eye of Senator Norris and where the executive row is confined chiefly to the three-man board at the top.

In the coal commission, on the other hand, the disorganization runs pretty generally through the agency. The influence of Pennsylvania politics is marked; Pennsylvania, the second largest State in the Union, has no state civil service act, unlike most of the other bigger states; and the traditional state job-hunt has been extended into this Washington agency.

"All positions on the field staff," explained Robert L. Johnson, president of the Civil Service Reform League, in a recent statement, "were thrown open to political patronage.

"As a result, an excessive number of employees were appointed to the field force in order to avoid the requirement of a civil service test, and then transferred to Washington.

"Over 950 positions are now excepted from civil service rules, while only 300 are under the merit system.

Salaries Are Higher

Furthermore the salaries paid to incumbents of such excepted positions are substantially higher than those paid for comparable positions in other agencies operating under the civil service law.

"Such a callous disregard of the public's pocketbook is most discouraging at a time when economy in public expenditures is so imperative."

What has been the result of this? The present demoralization within the commission seems clearly the result of patronage squabbles, and the efforts of outside political and interested parties to pull its strings.

Chairman Hosford submitted his resignation Monday through his sponsor, Senator Guffey. Next day Mr. Roosevelt said he hoped the chairman would remain till April 30. There are reports that the Lewis-Guffey bloc had forced Hosford to resign, but Mr. Hosford's friends deny this. At any rate, there seems evidence that Lewis and Guffey are backing Pleas E. Greenleaf, a former political associate of Paul McNutt in Indiana, who later broke with the executive, for Hosford's place. Greenleaf is now a member of the commission. The same political team were reported backing Walter A. Jones, Pittsburgh oil man, for the commission vacancy when Hosford quits. There are seven members of the commission.

Exchange Seat Up $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A membership in the New York Stock Exchange sold at $62,000, and two others sold at $60,000 each. Last previous sale was $67,000 on March 1. On Feb. 3, a membership sold for $59,000, which was the lowest price since 1918.

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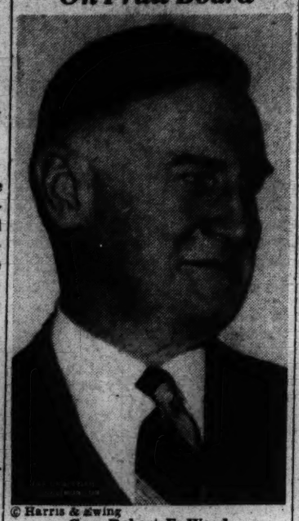

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Gen. Robert E. Wood
President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Has Been Elected a Director of the United Fruit Company. All the Other Directors Were Re-elected, Giving the Board a Membership of 17

Federal Guarantee Of Railroad Income Is Urged by Lemke

WASHINGTON (AP)—Radical modification of railroad passenger practices through Government guarantees of income was proposed by Representative Lemke (R) of North Dakota.

Mr. Lemke described the plan, calling for a $500,000,000 appropriation, as "postalizing transportation." By low fares based on zones, his bill would help make "a neighborhood out of the nation," he said.

The bill would establish transportation zones, fix railroad fares at from $1 to not more than $5, and guarantee the roads an annual income equal to their average income for the last 10 years.

Thus the highest fares for a trip from New York to the West Coast would be $5; from New York to Chicago $3.

"This plan will enable the railroads, because of the great volume of business to be attracted by the low, uniform postalized passenger rates, to employ more and more labor instead of laying off men by the hundreds of thousands and reducing wages as is presently contemplated," said Mr. Lemke.

Canadian Business At End of January 112 P. C. '26 Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General conditions in Canada at the end of January, measured by the index of physical volume of business, stood at 112 per cent of the 1926 normal which is a considerably higher level than in any year since the upturn with the exception of January, 1937, according to the Canadian Monthly Review, published by Dominion Securities Corporation.

"The decline from January, 1937," continues the report, "was 4.2 per cent. These figures are a conclusive proof that the recession in Canada, at least up to the present time, has been a moderate one.

"Canada's foreign trade receeded further during January with total volume amounting to $121,954,003 as compared with $131,611,000 in December and $135,298,742 in January, 1937. Comparison with January, 1937 shows that the total trade declined slightly under 10 per cent. The greatest recession was in exports which dropped 13 per cent during the month, while imports were down only slightly more than 4 per cent. The fact that Canada's exports have receeded to a much greater degree than imports supports the belief that the recession has not been as great in Canada as in other countries.

"The employment situation in February showed a further modest contraction according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from 10,402 firms whose pay rolls aggregated 1,052,551 persons compared with 1,081,603 in the preceding month. This reduction of 29,052 workers, or 2.7 per cent, compares with a small gain that usually though not invariably has been indicated on February first."

Southern Pacific Asks for RFC Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked to authorize for the Southern Pacific Company a $14,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This road is one of the few not in debt to the RFC.

The Southern Pacific Company, controlling the Southern Pacific Rail System, said that $5,000,000 of the borrowed funds would be applied to "extraordinary repairs," necessitated by the recent California flood, and the balance of $9,000,000 would be used to meet equipment-trust maturities and interest on its funded debt.

Another railroad applying for RFC funds was the Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad, which asked approval of a $374,000 loan, the funds to be used to refinance its present RFC loan and to pay off bank notes.

Chemical Company Plans To Construct New Plant

GALVESTON, Texas (AP)—Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbine and Carbon Corporation, has acquired nearly 200 acres at Texas [illegible] for construction of a chemical [illegible]nt, a representative of the concern said here. The first unit of the plant is expected to cost about $4,000,000.

More than 150 synthetic organic chemicals are manufactured by the corporation in its two principal plants at South Charleston, W. Va., and Whiting, Ind.

Roosevelt Moves To Furnish Quick Aid to Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Immediate aid to the railroads as a recovery measure at this session of Congress was indicated today.

President Roosevelt in a dramatic move named a committee of three I. C. C. commissioners and instructed them to report to him in one week with complete and factual recommendations for quick congressional action.

The railroads are regarded as one of the three basic problems in the recovery question. The other two

Move Unexpected

The White House announcement was unexpected and in its effect dramatic. The carriers' situation is regarded in many quarters as desperate. Thirty per cent of all railway mileage in the country, it is estimated, is operated by receivers. Increasing costs and diminishing revenues threaten further bankruptcies. The solution to the problem basically comes down to consolidation of the lines, experts believe, but this would take years if achieved through the process of "putting the carriers through the wringer," namely, squeezing out excess capitalization by bankruptcy. Some form of federal action to expedite consolidation either by persuasion, pressure, or outright control is proposed.

Mr. Roosevelt named to the committee: Chairman Splawn and Commissioners Eastman and Mahaffie.

He instructed the committee to present him a program on March 24.

The White House left no question of Mr. Roosevelt's conviction of the urgency of the carriers' need for immediate and direct action.

In revealing personnel of the special committee, White House Secretary Early said the three experts were told:

"To give him (Mr. Roosevelt) on Thursday, March 24, complete, definite and factual recommendations on immediate action by Congress in regard to the whole railroad situation, which is critical."

Just prior to the White House announcement came word that a special committee to draft a long-range program to help the $26 billion railroad industry had been named. The committee was created at the conclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's second conference this week with private and public railway experts. Jesse Jones, of the RFC, one of the conferees, said the special committee would consider an immediate program to aid the carriers as well as a long range program.

Thus from a double approach Mr. Roosevelt seemed intent on tackling one of the major problems of the present business recession.

"We have diagnosed the entire problem, Mr. Jones said, after the conference today, "discussing every phase of the railway situation. Everyone realizes something needs to be done."

Mr. Jones said that the discussions were not yet far enough along so that it could be determined whether legislation would be sought this session for the railroads.

Henry Bruere, New York banker, said a "great deal of progress has been made."

Mr. Jones said the conferees would reassemble on call of the President, possibly within a week.

The ICC's Bureau of Statistics furnished the President's experts today with a table showing the total railway tax accruals of class one steam railways in 1937 was $325,689,094.

Chairman Splawn of the ICC also discussed the conference. "Real progress" had been made, he said. Reorganization and consolidation had featured the talk. One authority at the conference, Mr. Splawn said, had declared any savings made by consolidation would come primarily from labor, since for every dollar saved 70 cents would represent wages and 30 cents otherwise.

Bank Clearings Are Off for 18th Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities failed for the eighteenth consecutive week to equal the comparable 1937 total, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Turnover in the latest period amounted to $5,480,233,000, a decrease of 25.5 per cent from $7,358,198,000 last year. Compared with the preceding week, however, clearings rose $732,006,000.

At New York volume dropped to $3,552,958,000 from $4,910,230,000 in the corresponding 1937 week, a decline of 27.6 per cent. In outside centers, the aggregate of $1,927,275,000 dropped 21.3 per cent from $2,447,968,000.

Declines were registered by all 22 cities, compared with last year. The largest drops were: Detroit 40.8 per cent, Cleveland 28.9, Boston 28, Buffalo 27.9, Pittsburgh 23.6, Seattle 21.5, and Omaha 20.5 per cent.

Chicago clearings amounted to $273,400,000, or 23.7 per cent under $358,200,000 last year.

Mexico Removes Tariff On Importation of Corn

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mexico has removed its tariff on corn, the American attache at Mexico City reports to the Commerce Department.

The duty was lifted for the remainder of 1938 due to the scarcity of corn in several sections of Mexico. Permits must be obtained from the Secretary of National Economy of Mexico, however, for the shipment of duty-free corn into Mexico.

Conde Nast Publications, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Conde Nast Publications, Inc., reported 1937 net income of $220,345, equal to 65 cents a capital share, compared with $67,364, or 14 cents a share, in 1936.

Stock Exchange Making Rapid Progress in Reform Measures

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For two reasons today will be a busy day and an important date around the corridors of the New York Stock Exchange. At 3:15, a quarter hour after the market closes, the governing committee will hear the charges of the Business Conduct Committee against the member partners of Richard Whitney & Company. And at about the same time the votes will be opened on the new Stock Exchange constitution.

The Whitney hearing will be an anti-climax; permanent expulsion from the Exchange of its former president and at least suspension of the other partners is almost certain. As to the election, it also is practically a foregone conclusion. Yesterday afternoon a total of 983 ballots had been counted, out of a total membership of 1375, and it would be a surprise almost equal to the Whitney disclosures if the new constitution were not sustained by an overwhelming majority. The disclosures made it even more certain.

Radical Change Expedited

Thus will have gone through the most radical change in the quickest time in Exchange history. The Conway Committee was authorized on Dec. 8 and appointed Dec. 10. Its report was given the Governing Committee on Jan. 27 and approved the next day. The Simmons Committee of three was appointed around Feb. 1 to draft the recommendations into Exchange law. On Feb. 9 this committee reported a preliminary amendment of the amending clause of the Exchange Constitution, which was immediately approved by the Governors, submitted to the membership, and a favorable vote completed on Feb. 24. Meantime the Simmons committee submitted to the Governing Committee at its second February meeting, on the 23rd (regular meetings of the governors are held only twice a month), its draft of a complete amendment to the Constitution embodying the remaining Conway recommendations. The Governing Committee almost immediately presented this also to the members and the vote will be counted today.

Meantime last Monday the Nominating Committee, in accord with unchanged constitutional procedure, held the first of three meetings to which members and partners are invited at which possible nominations to the Governing Committee are suggested. Instead of the customary turnout of about 20 or 30, a round 400 turned up, and the Nominating was all but swamped with 113 suggested names.

Elect President in May

From here on, the way is simple. There will be two more meetings called by the Nominating Committee—one tomorrow and one Monday. Then on the second Monday in April, the 11th, the Nominating Committee will prepare a slate of 27 members and a chairman for the new Governing Committee. And on the second Monday in May, the 9th, the members' vote will be counted on this slate. Then, one week later, the new Governing Committee will hold its first meeting, at which the important question of election of a new President will be the paramount issue.

Reason for Single Slate

Reason why the Nominating Committee draws up a single slate for the 28 places to be filled on the new Governing Committee (fifteen members, six local member-partners, six out-of-town members or member-partners, and one chairman) instead of giving the membership a long list to choose from by proportional representation or otherwise, is as follows: The Governing Committee should, particularly in its 15 full members, be representative of a cross-section of the Exchange. If the members had a long list to choose from the result might easily be another "beauty contest" or popularity vote which would probably weight the Committee heavily with specialists and commission brokers and in all probability would omit, for example, any representative of the bond crowd or the odd-lot people.

Reason why the new governing committee does not meet until a week after the election in May is that it is to have six out-of-town people. This is going to cause a little trouble. The governors ordinarily meet twice a month. Special meetings, though ordinarily rare, are frequent in emergencies and often have to be called quickly. The Exchange always therefore keeps close track of its governors.

The Simmons Committee added a few items to the Conway recommendations. For one thing it authorized the Governing Committee to impose fines up to $5000 in addition to its previous authorization to suspend or expel. Secondly, it set up the most important revision in the arbitration rules since 1869, bringing outsiders in for the first time in a panel arrangement something similar to the one set up by the American Bar Association in recent years.

Two-Term Governors

Lastly, it put in a non-retroactive feature as to the membership of the Governing Committee. The Conway report proposed that governors should never serve more than two successive terms without being dropped, a feature obviously aimed at the charges of self-perpetuating management. If applied this year this would automatically disqualify so many of the present governors as to cause an undesirable break in administration and too large a number of fledgling governors on the new committee. So the Simmons group wrote into the amendments on which voters are counted today that this feature should become retroactive only after the 1938 election.

Meantime the Exchange is pressing the advantage gained by its prompt exposure of the Whitney misconduct, or, as its critics would say, hastening to avert public wrath, by further tightening of its rules. The Business Conduct Committee has made a rule that member firms must disclose a financial statement to a customer on request. This has been discussed for as much as ten years but not actively. An objection frequently cited was that it would give an advantage to the larger houses. Some houses in the past would have been willing to make such statements public. It is expected to lead to regular publication of statements. One difficulty is that they will be hard to understand, and they can be doctored, like bank statements. Insiders will always know more than the public can read, just as the Bank of the United States' bills were not good tender round the Street long before its operations led to its closing in December, 1931, in the face of a surprised public.

Higher Asset Liability Ratio

In addition there is a slight feeling round the Street that the Exchange was a little severe this week in publicly censuring the partners of one going firm and one firm recently dissolved for having taken the account of Clarence Ryder, paroled convict, who turned out to have taken in his old customers all over again in a Ponzi operation.

No connection is said to exist between the Exchange extension of its questionnaire and audit to non-margin-carrying firms Jan. 1, and the reply of Chairman Douglas of the SEC on Dec. 17 to the Exchange report on increasing brokerage commissions, in which he suggested more information on member houses' financial condition. However, the Whitney affair is expected to hasten work on the SEC's tentative proposal that member houses be required to keep a 1-to-15 ratio between net assets and liabilities. For many years the Stock Exchange has required a 20-to-1 ratio.

It is said now that it was not the questionnaire which disclosed the Whitney difficulties, but the audit. The Business Conduct Committee has a staff of about 70, of which around 20 are field auditors. This committee will be among the 17 dissolved, its work shifted to three of the seven new committees.

Real Estate Men Declare Market Nearing Normal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While activity in the real estate market has slumped along with other lines of business and there is some uncertainty as to the future, delegates here for the Great Lakes Regional Conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards the past week seem agreed that real estate is in a fundamentally strong and sound position. It simply awaits, these operators say, a reopening of general business activity and is all set to take advantage of the pent up demand which began to express itself in 1937 but which was stifled again, and which is bound to be let out when and if conditions turn for the better once more.

"Real estate," said K. Lee Hyder, president of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, "right now is the cyclone cellar where capital may be safely protected from economic tornadoes—if they come. If they don't come, then capital in real estate is still mobile and safe in any event."

Joseph W. Catherine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Association, believes the real estate business is in fact "in the best position of any of the great investment commodities." According to every factor, he says, it is in an "extraordinarily favorable position to advance."

The opportunities inherent in this situation, he warns though, mean great responsibilities. It is, for example, he said, part of the job of real estate boards to channelize the whole new phase of federal activities in this field in line with what Government and industry both want — "the best interests of the people of the country—and that means all income groups."

"We still need," he said, "to find a workable means through which local government, federally aided, may employ private initiative in large-scale clearance and housing operations. This is our new frontier."

Officers Battle for Control Of the Chesapeake Railroad

CLEVELAND, March 17 (AP)—Managing control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway was the stake tonight in the fight between Robert R. Young, New York financier, and two top ranking officers of the Chesapeake Corporation.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, one of the country's most lucrative revenue producers at present, is a subsidiary of the Chesapeake Corporation, and its parent the Alleghany Corporation, top holding company.

Mr. Young, who took over control of the vast Van Sweringen rail empire after the death of O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, publicly demanded today the resignation of Charles L. Bradley, president, and John P. Murphy, secretary, of Chesapeake Corporation.

Mr. Young indicated in letters published today that this was an attempt to forestall a special meeting of Chesapeake Corporation, called April 4 by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Murphy to change the directorate structure and gain control of the board.

Chesapeake Corp. in Control

The regular annual meeting of Chesapeake Corporation is scheduled for April 19 and unless changes in directors are made before that time there would be no change in the C. & O. Railway management, as control of C. & O. is now continuous by the Chesapeake Corporation board.

It was learned that at a meeting of Alleghany Corporation Jan. 6 the board adopted a resolution asking for Mr. Bradley's and Mr. Murphy's resignations. Those voting for the resolution were George A. Tomlinson, Leonard P. Ayres, Herman Naff, Mr. Young, Allan P. Kirby, Herbert Fitzpatrick and Robert McKinney.

Four out of the seven were Cleveland men who came into the corporation during the administration of the Van Sweringen brothers.

The executive committee Jan. 26, 1938, also endorsed the resolution.

Voting control in the Chesapeake Corporation rests with stock placed in trust with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as collateral for bonds issued by Alleghany Corporation, which owns 70 per cent of Chesapeake Corporation.

Voting power of this stock depends on its market value. If the value of the collateral is less than 150 per cent of par value of bonds outstanding then this collateral is impounded and the stock is voted by the trustee—the Guaranty Trust Company.

Alleghany Gets Proxy Vote

Guaranty in the past always has given its proxy vote to the Alleghany management.

With one vacancy on the five-member Chesapeake Corporation board the fight lined up: Mr. Young and Allan P. Kirby, his associate in obtaining control of Alleghany, vs. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Bradley two days ago called a stockholders' meeting for April 4 to consider filling the vacancy and increasing the board from five to seven.

Both Bradley and Murphy were prominent figures in the organization and operation of the network built up by the two Cleveland brothers, Oris P. and Mantis J. Van Sweringen.

Messrs. Bradley and Murphy early in January stepped out of Alleghany Corporation and later they withdrew from the Cleveland Terminals Building Company, another Van Sweringen unit, now in reorganization. At the time they left the Cleveland Terminals Building Company, Mr. Murphy said: "Mr. Young indicated he would like to have his own New York men on the board."

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The spectacular fight for control of the remnants of the Van Sweringen rail empire today brought announcement of the intended resignation of George A. Tomlinson, chairman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and a statement from the Guaranty Trust Company that it intends to be neutral.

The trust company holds a key position in the fight by virtue of its trustee holdings of capital stock of Chesapeake Corp., intermediate holding company in the system.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 1,052,800
1938 volume to date 46,844,350
1937 volume to date 143,954,156

Stock Market Is Narrowly Uneven; Bonds Are Lower

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The stock market today got over its war scare—at least partly—but an opening rally failed to follow through.

After a fairly active getaway, in which gains of as much as 2 or more points were widely distributed among industrial leaders, selling resistance made its appearance and advances were pared or canceled. Near the final hour trends were narrowly uneven.

Pace Slows Down

The pace slowed appreciably after mid-day. Transfers were at rate of about 550,000 shares.

Steels, aircrafts, coppers, rubbers and specialties were in the forefront of the morning climb. Gold mines which contested yesterday's slump, however, turned weak. Homestake, ex-dividend, was off more than 3, while Dome, McIntyre and Alaska Juneau were down about a point each. Rails were backward.

Helping brighten the picture was an upturn of foreign securities markets which fell with a resounding thud Wednesday. Continental currencies did better in terms of the dollar.

Stocks favored the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Inland Steel, Crucible, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J. and Union Carbide.

Inclined to lag were American Telephone, Western Union, Santa Fe, Loew's, International Harvester and National Lead.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market turned lower today, after a mixed opening, with some U. S. Government obligations showing easiness.

Losses of 3/32s to 9/32s were dominant in U. S. issues, with a handful of gains of around 4/32s.

Railroad liens, with a few exceptions, lost initial gains and were fractions to a point or more lower, including Erie 5s of '75, Great Northern 4½s of '77 "E" and 4s of '46, Illinois Central 4¾s and New York Central 5s.

Baltimore & Ohio liens steadied at slightly higher prices, for the most part.

Foreign Governments were quieter. Austrian 5s gained a few points and Belgium Governments were steadier after their drop of the past few days.

Industrials and utilities moved

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The curb market followed a downward course today, although a few metals and specialties resisted selling pressure.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass was down more than 2 points around the beginning of the final hour. Losers of a point or more included United Light & Power "B," Neptune Meter and International Petroleum. Smaller declines were noted in Niagara Hudson Power, Wright Hargreaves and American Gas & Electric.

Lake Shore Mines slumped about 4.

Scattered gainers of 1 to 2 or more points included Newmont Mining, Aluminum Co. and Montgomery Ward "A."

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, March 17

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.97	$4.96⅞	$4.8707
Cables	4.97⅛	4.97	4.8707
France—franc	.0311⅝	.0304½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2300	.2325
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4016	.4015	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5530	.5532	§
Sweden—krona	.2557	.2562	.4537
Norway—krone	.2495	.2497	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2216	.2497	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	.2242	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0092½	†	.2267
Austria—schill'g	†	.0092½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350⅞	.0350⅞	.2382
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	§
Hungary—pengo	.1995	.1995	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.3941
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.1899
Rumania—leu	.007415	.007415	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0101
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2580	.2590	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.7440
Uruguay—peso	.4800‡	.4700‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2870	.2880	.8440
India—rupee	.3750	.3761	.6180
Java—florin	.5538	.5548	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3110	*
Shanghai—dol	.2919x	.2937½x	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5800	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.99621/2	.9986	1.0031

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. x Nominal.

Zinc Price Drops

NEW YORK (AP)—Prime western zinc is offered at a reduction of ¼ cent a pound. The new price was 4.25 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The general tendency of the stock market was higher today and government loans recovered. Rising prices in the early part of the session brought renewed liquidation and some gains were canceled. American shares followed the decline in New York late Wednesday and final prices were off as much as three points but were mostly above Wall Street's Wednesday finals. The industrial, oil and mining groups were mixed. Most of the list closed near the best.

Paris: Although trading in the Bourse today was on a moderate scale, prices finished strong with the industrial groups selling 20 to 90 francs up. Rentes advanced 35 to 225 centimes and bank shares were also higher. Suez Canal moved up more than 400 francs while Royal Dutch was off 70 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures lost 1⅝d to 1⅞d net on fears of large tenders on March contracts, extremely small milling demand and general liquidation.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	44	44	44	Mar14
52	36	Acme Stl (2)	2	38	38	38	Mar15
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.80g)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	20½	20	20	Mar15
32	19½	Addressog (1.40)	9	21	20½	20½	Mar11
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	10	2	1⅝	2	Mar16
56½	46½	Air Reduction (1a)	7	54½	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅝
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.60a)	108	10½	9½	9½	—1
1⅝	1½	Allegheny Corp	31	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
17⅝	12	Allegheny pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17¼	11	Allegheny pf(3.50)xw	7	11¼	9½	9⅝	—1½
17⅜	12	Allegheny pf(4)xw	2	10	10	10	—2½
21⅝	15½	Allegheny pr pf	3	13¼	13½	13⅝	Mar11
9⅝	7	Allegheny Steel	3	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
178½	154½	Allen Industries	5	7¼	7	7	Mar16
7⅝	5	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	162	160½	160½	— ½
14⅜	11	Allied Kid (1)	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Allied Mills (2g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
53½	42	Allied Strs	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾o)	2	48⅛	48	48⅛	Mar16
15½	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	23	47⅞	46¾	46¾	— ½
3⅜	3	Amal Leather	3	13	12⅝	13⅜	Mar15
24	14	Amal Leath pf	2	3	2	2	
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	Mar16
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¾o)	2	65½	65½	65½	
15⅝	11	Am Bk Note (½o)	1	56	56	56	—4⅝
43½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe (½o)	5	13¼	13⅜	12⅝	— ¾
91½	70¾	Am Can (6)	3	34	33½	33½	— ¼
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	87	85½	85½	— ¾
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(½g)	2	164⅞	164	164⅞	Mar16
50	37	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	8	30¼	29⅞	29¼	— ⅛
17⅝	12¼	Am Ch & Cab (½o)	1	41	41	41	Mar15
100½	89½	Am Chicle (4a)	10	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
105¼	95	Am Chicle pf	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8¼	6	Am Colortype	3	103½	103⅛	103½	Mar16
13¾	10¼	Am Com Alco (½g)	6	7⅛	6½	6½	Mar16
16¾	11½	Am Crystal 8 (¾o)	3	13	11¾	12	+ ⅛
4¾	3¼	Am Encaus Tiling	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
6½	5	Am European	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
19¾	12	Am & F P 86 pf	25	3¾	3	3½	— ½
25⅛	16⅜	Am & F P 87 pf	1	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Mar15
4¾	3	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Mar15
26	16½	Am Hide&Leather	51	3	3	3	
37¾	33⅞	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	17¾	17½	17½	—1
2¼	1⅝	Am Home Pr (2.40)	13	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
18	15½	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	
7⅞	5¾	Am Ice pf (½o)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Mar15
23½	16⅜	Am International	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
74½	56	Am Locomotive	11	18½	18	18	— ⅜
14½	13⅜	Am Locom pf (7g)	2	61	61	61	+1
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4	3¾	3¾	Mar16
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	10	32½	31½	32	
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¾	105¼	105¼	Mar 9
7¼	4	Am Pow & Lt	13	5⅝	4½	4½	
40⅜	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	6	28	28	28	+1
33	22	AmP&L$6pf(.93¾k)	11	23¾	23	23	— ½
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	24	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	11	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	69½	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	17	Am Safety Ras (3)	1	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	Mar16
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼o)	33	47⅞	46	46	—1
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	125	123½	125	Mar16
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	51	51	51	Mar15
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾o)	22	25½	24½	24½	— ½
11⅜	8	Am Stores	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar15
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
117½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	116½	116½	116½	
18⅛	16⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	Mar16
149¾	127¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	130¾	128¾	128¾	—1¾
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	65	65	65	—1
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	8	67	66½	66½	— ½
139⅝	138	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	Mar15
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5¾	4	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	6	33¾	31½	31½	— ½
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40	30	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	—1½
38¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼o)	120	32	30½	30⅝	
36	18	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Mar16
19	12½	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	*1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Mar16
3½	2¼	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Mar 7
30¼	25⅜	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar14
100½	91¼	Armour Del pf (7)	1	26	26	26	Mar16
6⅞	4⅞	Armour Ill	2	92	91½	91¼	Mar16
72	39⅝	Arm Ill pr pf	1	4	39⅞	39¾	
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	29	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	6	30¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅝o)	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Mar16
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
68¾	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	30½	Associates Inv (2)	1	30	30	30	
72	56	Atch T&SF (2g)	48	32	29⅞	30	B—1
27⅜	26	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	55½	55	55	—1
7¾	5¾	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	10	19¼	18¾	18⅝	—1⅜
14½	9	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	Mar 8
24	20	Atl G & W In pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar16
107	104¼	Atl Refining (1)	19	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
9⅞	6¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Mar14
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (.80)	18	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
48	42	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	40	40	40	
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Plywood (½g)	1	45½	45½	45½	+1¼
6½	3¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	
3¼	2¼	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		Aviation Corp	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	12	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
10⅜	6	Balt & Ohio	25	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
13¾	7⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
24	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar11
16½	14½	Barber Co (1g)	16	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Mar16
12¾	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	35	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
17¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig(.18¾g)	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	Mar16
96½	92½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
103⅞	97	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	99½	92½	92½	Feb 4
8⅝	7¼	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	102	102	102	
83	82	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	9⅜	7⅝	7⅝	Mar16
14⅞	10⅜	Belding-Hem pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
19	26⅝	Bendix Aviat	19	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ⅛
40½	29	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
65⅝	50⅛	Best & Co (2½a)	7	34½	34	34	—1⅝
16½	14½	Beth Steel	79	57¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
98½	89½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
97	84	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	6	91	90	90¼	Mar16
55½	39¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	Mar16
103	100½	Black & Decker	8	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅜
18⅝	14	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	14¼	14	14	+ ⅜
94	92	Boeing Air (.40g)	19	39¼	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	18	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
29	28	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	11	11	11	
4¾	3⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	6	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	16	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
31⅜	26	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½o)	18	18	18	18	Mar 8
10⅞	7⅝	Bridgeport Brass	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
26⅛	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	10	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
30½	23	Briggs & Stratt (¾o)	1	28	28	28	Mar16
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32	32	32	+1
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9¾	6¾	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	6	6	6¼	Mar16
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	5	34¼	34	34¼	— ⅛
21⅝	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
41	36	Brown Shoe (3)	2	38	38	38	Mar 9
10	7½	Brunswk Balke(1g)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	37	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.30g)	15	4	4	4	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	27½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	7	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	Mar16
30⅜	16¾	Burr Ad Mach(.30e)	1	17½	17	17	— ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
8⅝	6⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	
11¾	8⅝	Byers (A M) Co	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	Mar16
19¾	15¼	Byron Jack (½o)	4	18	17½	17½	— ½
24⅛	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	20	20	20	
49¼	46	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Mar11
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	11	8½	8½	8½	
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	4	13¼	13¼	13	— ⅛
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	41	17⅞	16⅞	16⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	5½	Canad Pacific	18	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	33	33	33	Mar11
18	15½	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar10
4½	3½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Mar16
97½	79	Carrier&rGn (.35g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar10
55½	39¼	Case (J I) Co (6g)	8	86½	81	81	—3½
103	100½	Caterp Trac (½o)	9	42	40¾	40¾	—1⅝
18⅝	14	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅝
94	92	Celanese Corp	15	14	14	14	— ⅜
26⅛	18	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
29	28	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11	8½	Cent Foundry	2	9½	9½	9½	Mar16
8⅛	6⅜	Cent R & R J	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5¼	4	Cent Vis Sug (⅝g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
46½	35½	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4	4	4	
8⅝	6	Cerro de Pas (1e)	26	40½	39	39	—1
30½	26⅝	Certain-teed Prod	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
12½	7½	Champ P&F (¾a)	1	27	27	27	Mar15
38⅜	31½	Checker Cab	2	9	8½	8½	—1
89	67	Ches & Ohio (1¾o)	10	31½	30½	30½	— ⅝
40½	37¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Mar 9
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	34½	33½	33½	—1¼
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Mar14
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar14
4⅜	2⅞	Chi & N West pf	2	1	1	1	
1¼	½	Chi Grt Wes	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½o)	3	3½	3¾	3¾	Mar16
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	11⅝	11½	11½	Mar16
1⅞	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	1½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1½	1½	1½	
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3	1	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
1¾	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	27	27	27½	27½	Mar16
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	⅞	⅞	
2⅝	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
12⅝	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅝	13⅜	Chick Cut Oil (½o)	1	16	16	16	Mar 4
8⅝	3⅝	Childs Co	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar16
63⅛	48⅝	Chrysler Corp	113	63½	60	60½	— ⅝
15⅜	10¼	City I & Fuel (.40)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅜	City Stores	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
94	17½	Clark Equip	1	18½	18½	18½	
26½	19¾	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	7	21	20¾	21	Mar16
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	*12	37¼	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
15½	13⅛	Cluett Peabody (1)	25	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
132	112	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	8	130½	119½	130½	Mar16
86	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	89	89	89	Mar16
113⅜	91⅛	Colgate-Palm P (2)	2	92	92	92	
85½	67½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (8)	2	92	92	92	Mar16
37⅜	20½	Coll & Alt (⅛o)	3	21¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
30	14½	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	9	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
22¼	16½	Colm Bdcst A (.60g)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
21½	16⅝	Colm Bdcst B (.60g)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	27	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
79	66	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	71	71	71	Mar18
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vte (1)	3	12½	12½	12⅜	Mar14
24	20	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
13	6¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	
39¾	31½	Comi Credit (4)	6	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
94	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	34	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
90	82	Com In T ev pf(4½)	1	89	89	89	Mar15
10	7¾	Comi Solvents (.60)	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	1¾	Conwith & South	20	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	1	34½	34½	34½	+1⅜
27⅝	22¾	Comwith Ed (1⅝)	21	23½	23	23	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Conds Nast	1	6	6	6	
24½	19⅝	Congoleum-N (¾e)	66	23⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	6	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅜	Consol Aircr (½g)	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	Mar16
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	4	7	7	7	Mar16
25⅜	20¼	Consol Edison (⅞o)	41	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
96⅜	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	92	92	92	— ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	2⅛	Consol Film pf (⅛k)	3	6¼	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Consol Laundries	1	4	4	4	
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
101⅛	101⅛	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar16
½	⅜	Consol Textile	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	3	Consol'n Coal	8	3	3	3	Mar16
22	13	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	Mar16
86½	63¾	Consum Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅝	13⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	13	13¾	13¾	13¾	
16⅝	10⅜	Cont Bak A	12	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅝	1½	Cont Bak B	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
73	53	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	70½	70	70	— ⅝
48¾	38¼	Cont Can (½o)	3	79½	79	79½	Mar16
110½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	10	109¼	109½	109½	Mar15
9⅝	7⅛	Cont Diam Fib	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Cont Motors	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Mar16
34⅜	27⅝	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	10	28⅝	27¾	28	+ ⅜
16⅛	12½	Corn Steel	3	13½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
65½	58¾	Corn Products (3)	10	63	62	63	—1¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Life Insurance Bill Passed By New York State

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17—Legislative approval of the Livingston-Piper bill permitting mutual savings banks in New York to establish and operate life insurance departments brought new hope today to cheaper protection for the State's large industrial population.

Under pressure from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, 26 of the 29 Democratic members of the Senate voted late yesterday to pass the bill, which at one time had threatened to delay adjournment of the legislature beyond this week. Immediately afterwards 11 Republican Senators added their votes to the measure, with the result that it was passed by a vote of 37 to 13.

Bill Is Passed

Less than half an hour later and in the midst of an unusually peaceful atmosphere, the Republican-controlled Assembly passed the bill by a vote of 106 to 38, sending it to Governor Lehman for his signature. To voice his pleasure, the Governor thereupon issued a statement congratulating the legislature for its action in passing the most controversial bill of the current season.

"I am very glad that the Livingston-Piper Savings Bank Life Insurance Bill has been passed," he said. "It should be of great benefit to the people of small and moderate means. I heartily congratulate the legislature, the leaders of both houses and the sponsors of the bill.

"As I have previously pointed out, the measure was absolutely non-political and non-partisan. Members of all the political parties deserve credit for its enactment. They have the satisfaction of having well served the people."

When the act becomes effective on Jan. 1, 1939, all mutual savings banks within the state will have authority to establish life insurance services similar to those provided by savings banks in Massachusetts since 1907. Unlike the Massachusetts system, however, the New York act places a limit of $3,000 upon the face value of policies which may be issued upon any one person by all banks in the system.

Individual banks are restricted to a maximum individual policy of $1000, but it is expected that many of those insured will obtain far less insurance, perhaps even a few hundred dollars, to replace the most costly industrial policies now sold by private insurers on a weekly or monthly payment basis.

Premium rates have not yet been worked out. They are to be determined by the State Department of Insurance, which is to have supervision over the savings bank life insurance system. The cost of supervision and direction, however, are to be repaid to the State government by the banks.

Approval of the State Superintendents of Banking and Insurance will be necessary before a savings bank may establish a life insurance department. Moreover, the law provides that no bank shall commence such operations without a two-thirds vote of its board of managers. Reserves for the insurance department would be maintained separately from the banking funds.

Policies and annuity contracts issued would be subject to the laws relating to legal reserve life insurance companies in New York, and the banks would be prevented from selling annuities having a value of more than $200 a year.

Must Be in State

Insurance policies and annuities can be sold only to residents of the State of New York or to persons regularly employed in the State. The policy can be continued after the holder leaves the State, but the bank is not required to notify the holder when his premiums are due.

Solicitors cannot be employed by banks under the Act and a similar restriction applies to collectors. It is provided, however, that agencies for the receipt of premiums and of applications for policies may be established when certain conditions are met.

Life insurance or endowment policies sold by the banks cannot become void after premiums are paid for six months. In case of default, the insured is to receive the cash surrender value or a net paid-up policy. Annuity policies in case of default become paid-up annuities if premiums have been paid for six months.

In order to establish an insurance department, a savings bank must set aside a special expense guarantee fund of not less than $5000, and an insurance guarantee fund of at least $20,000.

A state general insurance guarantee fund is to be set up under the direction of four trustees to receive 4 per cent of the premiums paid to each bank, which sum is to guarantee insurance policy and annuity contracts of the member banks.

NEW YORK, March 17—Nearly a score of mutual savings banks voiced approval today of the Livingston—Piper Act, permitting them to establish life insurance departments, and announced their intention of providing such a service as soon as it is authorized by law on Jan. 1, 1939.

Among the metropolitan banks planning to set up insurance departments were the Lincoln Savings Bank, four branches; the Greater New York Savings Bank, with two branches, and the East New York Savings Bank, with three branches.

While many institutions in New York City originally opposed savings bank life insurance, competition is expected to bring them rapidly into line with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's program of selling low-cost insurance to urban dwellers whose incomes are well down in the lower brackets.

Need for Protection

The need for cheaper protection obvious is greatest in industrial centers of the State, and it is in such areas that the system is supposed to gain headway quickly.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¾s '43-45 June	106.2	106.2	106.2
1 3¾s '47-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
3 3¼s '45-43	106.8	106.7	106.8
9 4s '54-44	113.7	113.7	113.7
41 3¾s '47-43	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 3¼s '43	103.13	103.13	103.13
50 3¼s '46-46	111.10	111.10	111.10
1 3s '46-46	105.23	105.23	105.23
4 3¼s '49-46	106.18	106.18	106.18
100 4¼s '52-47	117.9	117.8	117.9
94 3¾s '51-48	107.14	107.11	107.14
6 3¼s '48	101.13	101.13	101.13
2 3¼s '43-49	106.8	106.8	106.8
80 3¼s '53-49	100	100	100
1 3¼s '54-51	101.10	101.10	101.10
1 3s '55-51	104.11	104.1	104.11
15 2¾s '60-55	102.10	102.8	102.6
18 2¾s '59-56	101.4	101.3	101.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47-42	104.12	104.12	104.12
2 2½s '64-44	104.17	104.17	104.17

Home Owners' Loan

9 2¾s '49-39	102.3	101.30	101.30
59 2¼s '44-43	101.30	101.26	101.26
4 3s '52-44	104	104	104 -

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s '44	65½	65	65
1 Alleghany 5s '49	56¾	56¾	56¾
22 Alleghany 5s '50	31	30½	30½
15 Allis Chalm 4s, 52	105	104¾	105
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	51½	51	51
1 Am Ice 6s '53	96	96	96
13 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
16 Ab T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
23 Ab T & T 3½s '68	101½	101½	101½
23 Am T & T 3½s '61	102¼	102	102¼
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	104	104	104
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	94	94	94
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104½	104¾
4 Arm Del 4s '55	91¾	91½	91¾
24 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106½	106½
10 At & S F 4s '98	103	103	103
9 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	91¼	91	91
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	98¾	98¾	98¾
13 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	102	103¼
7 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75½	74½	75
3 Atl & Dan 1 4s '48	23	23	23
3 Atl & Dan 3d 4s '48	22	21	21
22 B & O rfg 4s '95	23¾	23½	23½
14 B & O 1st 5s '96	47¾	46¾	46¾
9 B & O rfg 5s '95	21¾	21	21
7 B & O 5s '96 F	20¼	19½	19¾
5 B & O 5s 2000 D	20¼	19¼	20¼
58 B & O cv 4½s '60	16¾	15¾	16¼
6 B & O 4s '48	44½	44	44
8 B & O 5s S W '60	30¾	30	30
24 B & O 4s T '59	30½	30	30
4 Bangor Aroo cn 4s'81	100¾	100¼	100¾
8 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	102	102¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	94½	94½	94½
24 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98½	97¾	98
17 Bost & Me 5s '67	31¼	30	30½
7 Bost & Me 4½s JJ'61	27	26¼	26¼
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	47¾	47	47¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	100	100	100
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	22 -	22	22
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¾	117½	117½
8 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115¾	115¾	115¾
36 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	97	97	97
13 Can Pac 4½s '46	93½	93¾	93½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	88	88	88
6 Can Pac 4s perp	79	79	79
2 Can B Un Pac 4s '48	30½	29	30
2 Can Il E&O 5s '51	96½	96	96½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	37½	37½	37½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	36	36	36
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	59½	58¼	58¼
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 C O 2½s '63 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	99	98½	98½
27 C B & Q gen 4s '58	99	98¾	99
3 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	101	100¾	100¾
9 C B & Q 2½s Ill '49	98	97½	97½
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	11¼	11	11¼
11 Chi Gt West 4s '59	17	16¾	16¾
23 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9½	9½
29 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
3 CM & StP 4½s '89 C	28¼	27½	27½
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17	16½	16½
1 Chi & NW 4½s '87	14½	14¾	14¾
15 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
6 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
12 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	7	6½	6½
6 CRI & P 4s '88	15½	15	15¼
16 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6¼	6¾
6 CTH & ST inc 5s '60	45½	45	45
1 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	87	87	87
15 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	70½	70½	70½
1 Clev Cl Trus 4½s '52	103	103	103
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	83	82¾	83¼
15 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	75½	75½
5 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73¼	72¾	72¾
2 Col Fuel & Ir 4½s '51	100	100	100
1 Colo & So 4½s '80	36	36	36
4 Colombia G 6s '42 May	94¾	94	94¾
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91	91	91
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99½	98	98¼
4 Com'l Cred 2½s '42	101¼	101¾	101¾
3 Com'l Inv Tr 5½s '49	104	104	104
2 Comwith Ed 5s '53	112¾	113¼	112¾
6 Comwith Ed 5s '54	112½	112¼	112½
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 Con Edis 2½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Con Gas 3½s '51	99½	99½	99½
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101	101	101
7 Crane Co 3½s '61	102	102	102
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	42	39	39
2 Del P & L 4½s '57	103½	103½	103½
18 D & R G W 5s '55	5¾	5¼	5¼
5 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 D Moin G Pt D 4s '35 ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
15 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	109¾	110½
4 Det Ed 3½s '66	107	107	107
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	100½	100¾	100½
19 Erie rfg 5s'67	13	12¾	13
8 Erie rfg 5s'75	13¼	12¾	12¾
11 Erie 1st 4s'96	42	41¾	41¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s'96	22½	22½	22½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	98¾	97½	97½
4 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	4½	4¾	4½
16 Fla E Cst 6s'74	5¼	5	5
5 Gal H&H 5½s'38	96	95	95
6 Gen Cable 5½s'47	92	92	92
6 Gen Mot Accpt 3s'46	102¼	102½	103¼
14 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼'51	103	103	103
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	46½	46	46½
2 Ga Car&Nor 6s'34	29	30	29
6 Goodrich 4½s'56	92¾	92¾	93¾
1 Goodrich 5s'65	90	90	90
16 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104¾	104½	104¾
33 Gt Nor Ry 6½s'52	95	94¾	94¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	91	90¾	91
18 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	79	78½	78½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	104¼	104½	104¼
74 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	94½	93	93
26 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	86¼	86	86
14 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	76	75	75
9 Gulf St Util 4s'66	103	103	103
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	55	54	54
5 Housatonic 5s'37	37	37	37
4 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	100¼	100¼	100¼
20 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	20	19	19¾
2 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	120¾	120¾	120¾
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48	47	47
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18¼	18	18
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	39¾	39¾	39¾
19 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	22½	21½	21½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	48	48	48
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s&3A	35½	35	35
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	34	33¾	33½
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Interb R Tr 6s'32	18	17½	17½
14 Int Grt Nor rfg 6s '36	54½	54½	54½
1 Interlake Iron 4s'47	77	77	77
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Int Hydro El 6s'44	64½	63½	64¼
2 Int Paper 6s'55	75½	75	75
75 Int T&T cv2¼s'39	83½	80	80
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	84	81½	81½
23 Int T&T 5s '55	57	55	55
1 Jones&Laugh4¼s'61	93	93	93
3 KCPtS & Mem 4s '36	29	29	29
2 K C Term 4s '60	107	106¾	106¾
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105	105	105
12 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103	103
2 Kresge Found 3½s '47	92	92	92
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58½	58½	58½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	58½	58½	58½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '57	97	97	97
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	94½	94½	94½
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21½	21	21
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¼	19	19¼
11 Liquid Carb 4s 47	105½	105½	105½
3 Loews 3½s 46	98½	98½	98¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	127¾	127¾	127¾
18 Louisv & Ark 5s 69	71½	71	71
4 Louis & Nash 4s 80	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Manhat Ry 4s 90	24½	24¼	24½
4 McKesRob 5½s'50	100	100	100
5 Milw Ry&L 6s 2extd	99½	99½	99½
4 Mil El Ry&L 4s '71	99¾	99½	99¾
8 Minn St Ry&L 5½s'78	88	88	88
1 M-K-T 4s ctf 1d 5s 67	18	18	18
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	56½	56½	56½
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	19½	19½	19½
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 C	20	19½	19½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 D	20	19½	19½
1 Mo Pac 5s 2008	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	15	15	15
17 Mo Pac 5s'78	5¾	5¼	5¼
6 Mo Pac 5½s'49&80	103½	103	103
2 Morr&Essex 3½s2000	82	82	82
3 Nassau El 4s 51	24½	23¾	23½
40 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	100¾	100	100¾
35 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 49	105¾	105	105
1 NH&H Mtx4¼s2abnd	3½	3½	3½
1 NH&H T&T 4s'56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NH&H T&T 4½s'61B	121¾	121¼	121
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108	108¼	108
1 N O Pub Ser 5s '57	97¼	97¼	97
10 N Y Dock 5s '51	90	90	90
8 N Orl Term 4s '53	50	50	50
7 NO Tex & M 5½s'54	30½	30½	30½
1 NO Tex & M 5½s'54 st	30½	30½	30½
1 NO Tex & M 6s'56 A	37	37	37
30 NYC rfg 4s 2013	64½	63¾	63¾
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	40¾	40	40
1 NYC cn 4s '98	31½	31½	31½
11 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	48¾	48¼	48¾
2 NYC & HR 5½s '54	86	86	86
2 NY Chi & St L 4s '37	50½	50	50
1 NY Chi & St L 4½s'78	41	41	41
8 NY Chi & St L 4½s'78	37½	36	36

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NY Conn RR 5s '53	106	106	106
3 NY Conn 4½s '53	104	104	104
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51½	51	51
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104	104	104
1 NY NH & H cv 6s '40	18	18	18
12 NY NH & H 4½s '67	20	18	18
3 NY NH & H 4s '67	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
1 NY Steam 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
2 NY S & W gen 5s '40	7½	7½	7½
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	106	106	106
6 NY Tel 3½s '67	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	79	79	79
31 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	105¾	106
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	75¾	74½	74½
5 Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 Third Ave 4s '60	30	29	29
10 TideWatAsO 3½s '52	101½	101½	101¾
5 Un Bl Chic 5s '45	¾	¾	¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	108	108
30 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¾	110½	110½
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s '53	107½	107½	107½
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103	103	103
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	90	90	90
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	77¼	77½	77¼
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	71¾	71¼	71¾
5 Un NJRR&Can 4s '44	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾
34 US Rub 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
2 Utah Li&Trac 5s '44	80½	80	80½
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	83½	83	83
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	50½	50	50
100 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9	9	9
8 Wabash 2d 5s '3	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	51½	51½	51½
4 Wabash 5s '76 B	3¾	3½	3½
3 Walwrth 4s '55	70½	70½	70½
22 Warner Bros 6s'39	68	67¾	67¾
3 Warren Bros 6s'41	34	34	34
6 Westch Lt 3½s'67	102¼	103¼	102¼
6 West Md 1st 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
4 West Md 4s'52	83½	83½	83½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	105¾	106½	105½
15 Western Un 5s'60	53¾	53	53
5 Western Un 4½s'50	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Wilkins & S Falls 5s'38	100	100	100
2 Wilson & Co 4½'55	98½	98	98¼
14 Youngst S&T 4s'61	98½	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	48	47½	47½
12 Akershus 5s'63	100	100	100
3 Antwerp 5s'48 A	87	86½	86½
12 Antwerp 5s'58	97	96½	96½
14 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	83½	83	83
11 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	82½	82½	82½
21 Argentine 4½s'71	91	90½	90½
66 Australia 5s'55	102½	102	102
30 Australia 5s'57	102½	102¾	102¾
50 Australia 4½s'56	99½	98½	98½
33 Belgium 6½s'49	102½	101	102
20 Belgium 7s'55	108½	107¾	107¾
5 Austria 7s'57	33	33	33
20 Belgium 6s'55	102½	101	102½
4 Berlin City 6s '58	20	19¾	20
2 Brazil Cr Ry 6½ 7s'52	15½	15½	15½
7 Brisbane 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
5 Brisbane 5s '58	100	99½	99½
1 Brisbane 6s '50	101	101	101
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	23½	23½	23½
9 Bulgaria 7s '67	31½	31½	31½
6 Canada 4s '60	108½	108	108
21 Canada 3¼s '61	101	100½	100½
21 Canada 3s '67	95½	94½	94½
45 Canada 2½s '46	100	100	100
96 Canada 2½s '44	100	100	100
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	14	14	14
3 Chile 7s '42	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s '60	16½	16½	16½
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s '62	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s '62	16½	16½	16½
1 Col Agr Bank 6s'47	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14	13¾	14
51 Copenhag 5s'52	92½	92	92
68 Copenhag 4½s'53	95¼	94½	94½
1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	88	88	88
15 Cuba 5½s'45	74½	74½	74½
10 Czecho 6s2'51	80½	80	80
46 Denmark 4s '42	104½	103¾	103¾
58 Denmark 5½s'55	100	99¾	99¾
32 Denmark 4½s'62	99½	99¼	99¼
14 Estonia Rep 7s '67	100	100	100
15 Finland 6s '45	105½	105	105
10 Fram I Dev 7½s '42	105	₁105	105
1 French 7½s '41	104½	104½	104½
1 French 7½s '49	104	104	104
3 GerCAgrBk6s'46Jul	29	29	29
5 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	29	29	29
47 Ger Gov 5½s'65	35½	35¼	35½
19 Ger Govt 7s'49	31½	31	31½
3 GtConElPJap6½s'50	70½	70½	70½
14 Helsingfors 6½s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Italy 7s 1951	75¼	75	75
9 Japan 6½s'54	75	75	75
11 Japan 5½s '65	60½	60	60½
11 Kreuger&T 5s '60ct	29	29	29
3 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	7	7	7
11 Milan City 6½s '52	59½	59	59½
19 Minas Ger 6½s '58	8½	8¼	8½
11 N Sou Wales 5s 57	100¾	99¾	99¾
11 N Sou Wales 5s 58	100	99¾	99¾
4 Nord Ry 6½s 50	88¾	88½	88¾
10 Norway 6s 42	106	105½	106
10 Norway 4½s 43	106	106¼	106¼
11 Norway 4½s 46	103½	103	103¼
60 Norway 4½s 65	101¾	101	101¾
48 Norway 4s 63	101	100¾	100¾
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	80½	80	80
2 Orient Dev 6½s 50	85	85	85
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	101½	99	99¾
2 Panama 6s2A st asd	39½	39½	39½
20 Peru 1st 6s	6¾	6¾	6¾
12 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Poland 6s 50	46	46	46
1 Poland 7s 47	42½	42½	42½
3 Prague 6½s 52	22	22	22
2 Prague 6½s 52	22	22	22
20 Queensld 7½ 41	107	106¼	106¾
2 Queensld 6s 47	106	106	106
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10	10	10
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8	8	8
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	8½	8½	8½
2 Roma 6½s 52	82	81½	81½
2 Sao Paulo 8s 57	20	20	20
3 Serbs Cts El 7s 62	21	21	21
51 Sydney 6½s 57	103	102	102¼
7 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	46	44	44
6 Tokyo El Li 6s 53	40½	38¾	38¾
1 Trondhjem 5½s 57	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Uruguay 8½ 46	45	45	45
13 Uruguay 6½ 60	44½	44	44
1 Uruguay 6s 79	42	42	42
23 Yokohoma 6s 61	40½	40	40

Total today, 4,784,000, previous day, 7,-237,425; week ago, 6,716,000; year ago, 9,445,00-, two years ago, 10,460,000; Jan. 1 to date, 374,776,000; year ago, 915,800,-000; two years ago, 1,033,971,000.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.90; export 10.90. Tin steady; spot and nearby 41.50; future 41.60. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 4.35. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Cotton Belt Fights Plan to End Control By Southern Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Protests have been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company (Cotton Belt) against the scheme for its reorganization proposed by J. V. Walsh, examiner. The plan would reduce the interest in the road of the Southern Pacific Company from 87.37 per cent to 47.43 per cent.

"The plan of reorganization proposed by the examiner," said the debtor's exceptions, "in all essentials but one is sound and practicable, and should meet with general approval of the holders of the debtor's securities. The single exception relates to the treatment of the capital stock now outstanding." "This part of the plan," it continued, "deprives the Southern Pacific of control of the debtor and confiscates equity of the debtor's stockholders and property after full provision for payment of its debt has been made."

Under the proposed plan, the debtor's brief said, there would be issued preferred and common stock aggregating 483,352 shares, of which 229,231 shares, or 47.43 per cent, would be held by the Southern Pacific. The Southern Pacific now owns 87.37 per cent of the voting shares of the debtor.

The brief declared, as evidence of the good faith of the Southern Pacific, that it had complied with the commission's conditions for gaining control in January, 1932, "at the nadir of the depression." Again, when the Cotton Belt needed an $18,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the commission authorized the loan only if the Southern Pacific would guarantee the collateral.

"The Southern Pacific guaranteed the loan and subsequently repaid the RFC."

Thus the Southern Pacific, continues the brief, in order to meet the commission's requirements, had to make "an additional investment in the debtor's stock of about $5,000,-000, plus a loan of approximately $18,000,000, making its total investment $42,000,000, or more than double the investment originally contemplated."

The debtor's brief asked the commission to assure continued control by the Southern Pacific and said that to do otherwise would be a "manifest injustice."

Illinois Central To Reduce Pay Roll

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad disclosed it was taking steps to reduce pay roll expenditures by discontinuing certain positions and granting 10-day holidays without pay during April and May to certain employees.

No official announcement was made but an official said steps were being taken to cut expenditures because of the continued decline in business together with the inadequate increase in freight rates granted roads. The reduction in expenditures sought was 10 per cent, this official said.

"Rather than simply lay off employees and thereby affect employment of those who ordinarily are first affected by a curtailment program, the road is undertaking to spread those contributions of employment more equitably through the organization," this official said.

The road is making a

Positive Peace Program For U. S. Affirmed by Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

thing approaching a crisis has been reached in regard to American foreign policy. The Hull concepts are challenged not only in Congress and in the journals of public opinion, but also within the Administration and even within the State Department itself. The Secretary was fighting today to retain the freedom to pursue the policy which he has developed step by step since July 16, a policy involving a return to traditional maintenance of the American interests abroad even in the face of danger and challenge, rather than the Neutrality Act concept of contraction of interests to avoid involvement.

Concern Expressed

At many points in the speech the vigor of his words expressed his concern over the world situation at the moment. He referred to the "ominous tendencies which are emerging in the sphere of international relations," the necessity of preserving international morality "if civilization is to survive," the issue of "whether international anarchy based on brute force will inundate the world," the "tragic demonstration of how quickly the contagious scourge of treaty-breaking and armed violence spreads from one region to another," and the treat of "a relapse into another dark night of international anarchy and general retrogression."

The policy he proposed to combat this contained little new. He repeated his "14 points for peace" of last July 15 which has been the theme of his policy ever since. He went over again the entire ground of its development from then to the present time. And in the concrete application of his general policies he indicated only one advance, the new emphasis against withdrawal from the Far East. His remarks on this subject were so direct to lead some observers to even read into his context an implied hope that the granting of Philippine independence will be canceled.

No Withdrawal, He Said

He referred to frequent reiteration that "we did not intend to abandon our nationals and our interests in China." He said that "to waive rights and to permit interest to lapse in the face of their actual or threatened violation" by this country would "invite disregard and violation of its rights and interests everywhere." And among dangers to peace he listed "the proposal that we retire from the Far East, comprising the chief portion of the Pacific area."

This was the positive aspect of the speech, the portion which most tangibly proposed to keep American weight in the scales against aggression. But this aspect was subordinate in terms of space to the appeal for home support. Throughout the speech he constantly asserted his belief in the dangers to both world peace and American security from a policy of American isolation which would both encourage aggression, and disrupt the entire economy of the country.

Towards the end he summed up this appeal as follows:

"We might, if we could reconcile ourselves to such an attitude, turn our backs on the whole problem and decline the responsibility and labor of contributing to its solution. But let us have no illusions as to what such a course of action would involve for us as a nation.

"It would mean a break with our past, both internationally and domestically. It would mean a voluntary abandonment of some of the most important things that have made us a great nation. It would mean an abject retreat from those forces which we have, throughout our whole national history, consistently opposed.

Menace to Security

"It would mean that our security would be menaced in proportion as other nations came to believe that, either through fear or through unwillingness, we did not intend to afford protection to our legitimate national interests abroad, but, on the contrary, intended to abandon them at the first sign of danger. Under such conditions, the sphere of our international relationships—economic, cultural, intellectual and other—would necessarily shrink and shrivel, until we would stand practically alone among the nations, a self-constituted hermit state.

"Thrown upon our resources, we would find it necessary to reorganize our entire social and economic structure. The process of adaptation to a more or less self-contained existence would mean less production and at higher costs; lower living standards; regimentation in every phrase of life; economic distress to wage earners and farmers, and to their families; and the dole, on an ever-increasing scale."

Answer to Critics

Secretary Hull attempted to meet every one of the criticisms of his foreign policy which has arisen in Congress incidental to the naval bill. To the charges that some secret understanding exists with Britain as to the naval co-operation in the Far East, he repeated his categorical denial of any commitment. But he did maintain in connection with this issue that "prudence and common sense dictate that, where this and other nations have common interests and common objectives, we should not hesitate to exchange information and to confer."

He defended the naval expansion program itself in the following terms:

"The responsible heads of our naval establishment offer convincing reasons in support of the program, now before the Congress, to render adequate the means of our national defense. No policy would prove more disastrous than for an important nation to fail to arm adequately when international lawlessness is on the rampage. It is my considered judgment that, in the present state of world affairs, to do less than is now proposed would lay our country open to unpredictable hazards. It would moreover seriously restrict our nation's ability to command, without purpose or occasion for resorting to arms, proper respect for its legitimate rights and interests, the surrender of which would constitute abandonment of the fundamental principles of justice and morality and peace among nations."

Secret Policy Denied

Throughout the speech Mr. Hull attempted to meet the charge that there is something concealed in American foreign policy. Over and over again he attempted to make his fundamental principles clear. One passage pointed to by State Department officials as a particularly accurate expression was the declaration that "it is our profound conviction that the most effective contribution which we, as a nation sincerely devoted to the cause of peace, can make—in the tragic conditions with which our people, in common with the rest of mankind, are confronted today—is to have this country respected throughout the world for integrity, justice, good will, strength, and unswerving loyalty to principles."

He declared that this passage "is the essence of our foreign policy" the record of which he held "is an open book." But he explained that "to attempt to make a detailed chart of future action would merely result in impairing our effectiveness in working for the one objective toward which we constantly strive and on which, I am certain, there is not a vestige of disagreement among the people of our country—the establishment of durable peace."

Not a Cure for War

Following his estimate of the heavy cost of an isolation policy Secretary Hull reverted to his contention that such policies "entailing such enormous sacrifices and rendering the nation more and more decadent" would not avoid war.

"Reason and experience definitely point to the contrary," he insisted. "We may seek to withdraw from participation in world affairs, but we cannot thereby withdraw from the world itself. Isolation is not a means to security; it is the fruitful source of insecurity."

From that statement he proceeded to the following summary of his objectives and his proposals for attaining them:

"We want to live in a world which is at peace; in which the forces of militarism, of territorial aggression, and of international anarchy in general will become utterly odious, revolting and intolerable to the conscience of mankind; in which the doctrine of order under law will be firmly established; in which there will no longer be one code of morality, honor, justice and fair play for the individual in his relations with other individuals, and an entirely different code for governments and nations in their relations with each other. We want to live in a world in which fruitful and constructive international relationship can serve as a medium for disseminating throughout the world the benefits of the material, spiritual, and moral progress of mankind.

International Order

"To that end we will continue to give full and sincere adherence to the fundamental principles which underlie international order; we will continue to urge universal acceptance and observance of these principles; we will continue, wherever necessary and in every practicable and peaceful way, to co-operate with other nations which are actuated by the same desire and are pursuing the same objectives; we will persevere in appropriate efforts to safeguard our legitimate rights and interests in every part of the world; and we will, while scrupulously respecting the rights of others, insist on their respecting our rights.

"To that end we will continue to strive, through our reciprocal trade program and through other economic policies, to restore the normal processes and to expand the volume of mutually beneficial trade among the nations, which is indispensable to an increase of production, employment, purchasing power, and general economic well-being here and everywhere; we will continue to promote peace through economic security and prosperity; we will continue to participate in the numerous international scientific, technical and other conferences and collaborative efforts, which have been such powerful influences in assisting the stream of new ideas, of new discoveries, of learning and culture, to flow throughout the world; and we will continue to urge other nations to give their support to such policies and efforts.

Peace Is Possible

"We believe that a world peace, with law and justice prevailing, is possible, and that it can be achieved by methods to some of which I have referred. That is the cornerstone of our foreign policy— a policy graphically described by President Roosevelt when he said:

"'There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace. America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace.'"

And in the final summation Secretary Hull said:

"The objectives of our foreign policy are as easy to grasp as they are fundamental. The means we are using to attain these objectives are the only means approved by reason and by experience. For the sake of the best interests of our people, we must maintain our strength, our courage, our moral standards, our influence in world affairs—and our participation in efforts toward world progress and peace. Only by making our reasonable contribution to a firm establishment of world order based on law can we keep the problem of our own security in true perspetcive and thus discharge our responsibility to ourselves—to America of today and to America of tomorrow. No other course would be worthy of our past or of the potentialities of this great democracy of which we are all citizens and in whose affairs we all participate."

Deepest U. S. Oil Well Still Going Down

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., March 17 (AP)—The deepest hole ever drilled is still going down.

It is Continental Oil Co.'s wildcat well near Wasco, now down to 14,262 feet, almost the height of the loftiest mountain in the United States, 14,495-foot Mount Whitney.

Oven Under the Willows

Pioneer Baking and Cooking in the Outdoors
Streamlined Rivals Have Taken Its Place

This venerable bake oven stands on a farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania, near the farm house. Here the family's supply of bread was baked. The iron kettles, turned upside down to prevent rusting, were suspended from an iron rod and used to boil soap, and to cook apple butter after the autumn harvest.

Keeping Up Study Is Urged To Offset Old Age Defeatism

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The ninth follows.

By Harry V. Roff
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here and there are thinkers who start from the standpoint that life is progressively developing and that man should have continuous cultural unfoldment. These men and women are not satisfied that our present system of academic education during a brief intensive period of childhood and early adulthood is right and effective just because our forefathers and the centuries endorsed it—not content that men and women should fearfully expect and accept an old age of declining progress.

Many colleges and public schools now grant sabbatical leaves of absence to their teachers. This privilege is to be conceded by some institutions of higher learning with more care than has obtained in the past. A teacher will have to have an intelligent plan for study, reasearch or cultural improvement, or a plan for writing a worthwhile book or undertaking some other helpful outside activity if his or her request for a sabbatical year is approved by a college president who has a policy demanding that such leaves of absence accrue to the benefit of the college.

Our universities are beginning to require that professors keep growing—keep abreast, if not ahead, of the rapidly changing times.

Why not establish an educational system of continuing education under which all college graduates of early academic courses would return to institutions of higher learning periodically for further study and mental improvement?

In certain professions, it might be found profitable to individuals, to their employers and to society if every tenth year or so were considered as a sabbatical year for the resumption of study at universities or special institutions for cultural advancement. In other lines of endeavor, shorter and more frequent periods for scholastic study might be found expedient. This is a logical development.

Eventually, as mechanical progress frees man more and more from drudgery, and cultural attainment gives him new dominion, the sabbatical period could be established for all workers. For that matter, there is now no reason why the average man and woman cannot plan on similar steps for additional education.

"Refresher courses" were foreseen by that English savant, Sir Richard Livingston, president of the education section of the British Association, in a paper on "The Future of Education."

"The time will come, I believe," he declared, "when men will return to the universities in middle life, to study systematically the newer developments in their own field, to revise and review their own attitudes and habits of thought."

"If they did so, they would be following the advice of Plato, whose statesmen were alternately retired from political life for study, and returned to govern their country in the light of their studies."

President Ernest Martin Hopkins, in his inaugural address at Dartmouth College in 1916, said:

"The growing practice of retiring men from active work at ages from 65 to 70, and the not infrequent tragedy of the man who has no resources for interesting himself outside the routine of which he has been relieved, make it seem that the College has no less an opportunity to be of service to its men in their old age than in their youth, if only it can establish the procedure by which it can periodically throughout their lives give them an opportunity to replenish their intellectual reserves."

This early vision of the need of a change in the college's concept of duty to its alumni was redemptive. Dr. Hopkins and several other educators pronounced a leaven which has slowly been yielding results. A number of men's and women's colleges today are holding alumni or alumnae institutes or colleges for several days at commencement time. These are usually addressed by able educators and men of affairs and have question periods. Those who have attended these brief "refresher" schools have found them modernizing and instructive, but, generally speaking, their offerings have not yet attracted the interest that was hoped for them.

The Alumni University of Michigan, for instance, only brings back from 75 to 100 alumni each year, and the Bureau of Alumni Relations at this large institution is in the very capable hands of Wilfred B. Shaw, who is one of the most earnest promoters of alumni education.

Before much success can be gained in awakening college men and women to the desirability of taking "refresher" courses, our educators must establish the value of giving as a life policy—as a practical life-policy. The mere getters in our world are not good prospects for continual education, as their eyes following graduation are ever on immediate monetary returns.

In discussing the proposal of the writer that colleges reorganize their educational system on the basis of continual education of students, encouraging alumni to return for sabbatical periods of timely study, Dean R. C. Disque, of the Drexel Institute of Technology, pointed out the difficulty of stimulating alumni to further study.

Dean Disque is right; developing major interest in alumni study is difficult, but it would not be difficult if an alumnus had the vision of giving—of man's duty to himself and to his world—for this viewpoint inspires man to improve his knowledge and ability to accomplish.

N. Y. Acts to Protect Workers Over Forty

By the Associated Press

Albany, N. Y., March 16

New York's Legislature took the first step yesterday to protect the middle-aged worker against employment discrimination because of his age by approving a bill designed to correct abuses within civil service.

The Senate unanimously passed and sent to Governor Lehman a proposal which would prohibit the barring of any person, solely because of age, from state or municipal civil service, except applicants for police, fireman or other positions requiring unusual physical effort.

Approval followed a legislative committee report of "widespread" discrimination against persons over 40 in virtually all industrial areas.

TVA Negotiation Goes On

(Continued from Page 1)

thing like $120,000,000 of the $500,000,000 book value investment of the corporation in this general area.

An Important Point

If TVA takes over this quarter-section of private holdings, it is asked—under the terms of the negotiation—to pledge continuance of the remaining four-fifths as a private system, against which it will not erect competing power facilities.

Upon the latter point hinges the encouragement that utilities all over the country are seeking. If the lion and the lamb lie down together in the Tennessee Valley, it is expected that they can anywhere, and definite lines of limitation to government power development would be indicated.

After yesterday's conference, Mr. Lilienthal said:

"We have made progress, and in a few days, after I have had an opportunity to confer with my colleagues in the Valley, I expect to state publicly the nature of that progress."

Willkie Less Cheerful

Mr. Willkie was less optimistic. He said there had been "no change in the general situation," and that the talk was confined to methods of procedure and the presentation of statistical data. But he was more than eager to sell. "If I am offered a fair price I am ready to make an immediate deal for the sale of our properties to municipalities in the Valley," Mr. Willkie said as he entered the conference room. "If Mr. Lilienthal offers me a fair price for our properties he will be a big utilities man before nightfall."

Mr. Lilienthal wasn't a big utilities man before nightfall, but neither had the door to a fair negotiation been shut. Methods of reckoning values were discussed, and evidently agreed upon in part. The two positions were about as follow:

Willkie asking bid: The value of the power companies as going concerns.

Lilienthal first offer: The "actual legitimate costs" of the power properties, less depreciation.

Mr. Willkie's position, expanded, is:

"I have never asked a dollar for good will or intangibles in connection with the price to be paid by the Government for these properties. All I want the Government to pay is the actual dollars invested in the business by the securities holders. I do not think the Government should force us to take less under the threat of duplicating our properties with taxpayers' money."

Earle Demands Margiotti Prove Charges or Resign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 17—Labor's slate-makers in Pennsylvania today had picked for the second line on their state ticket for the Democratic Primary on May 17, Ralph H. Smith, Pittsburgh Superior Court jurist, who will seek the Lieutenant Governorship in the race which Thomas Kennedy, incumbent, is making to capture the party standard for Governor.

Meanwhile, leadership cross-purposes in the Pennsylvania democracy which have introduced four party rivals in the field continued to obscure the 1938 political outlook here as the internecine bonfire crackled up through the surface of Capitol Hill affairs. This came in a demand by Gov. George H. Earle, who is out for the United States Senate on the ticket "recommended" by the Democratic State Committee here three weeks ago and headed by Charles Alvin Jones, Pittsburgh lawyer, that Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti either resign or prove the anti-administration charges he is making in his insurgent campaign for the Governorship.

Margiotti First in Ring

Mr. Margiotti was first in the Democratic ring for Governor and is now making speeches to the effect that much of the "reform" legislation enacted by the 1937 General Assembly was too "sloppy" to stand up under court tests, and that if he is elected to the Governorship, he will give the people "no unconstitutional gold bricks." The drafting of important laws, he asserted, had been delegated to other departments.

The Governor's demand on him for proof or public retraction followed a long conference with Mr. Margiotti at the Executive Mansion, when the Governor said that general criticisms were not constructive and that the Attorney General either would be "specific in what legislation he charged was sloppy, messy or inadequate, or cease to be a member of my cabinet."

"The Attorney General," he added, "is making the mistake of trying to capitalize on the mistake he made in absenting himself from Harrisburg last winter when we needed him most over something that did not compare in importance with his duties here. If anyone, to further his candidacy, gives a false impression of this Administration, I will accept his resignation."

Deserted to New Deal in 1934

Judge Smith is one of many Liberal-Wing Republicans who deserted to the New Deal Democrats in Pennsylvania in 1934. He was campaign manager for Gifford Pinchot's second triumphant race for the Governorship in 1930, but four years later had affiliated himself with the new forces, with Mr. Pinchot then zealously in the anti-Roosevelt line-up.

His bid for place on the Kennedy Ticket this year comes as Mr. Pinchot forges ahead to best-odds position in the Republican nomination contest for Governor where Superior Court Judge Arthur H. James is his opponent.

Mr. Pinchot, who has fought the Republican "Regulars" for years, this spring is focussing his party's attention to a degree strange in his career as the Democratic division appears to brighten Republican chances for a return to the old Dominion of Quake State affairs. All his speeches are being keyed to party harmony, declaring that as far as he is concerned "all the animosities, quarrels, differences between individuals, separations and oppositions whirh grew up in the party during its days of power are as though they had never happened."

Soviet Officials Seated In I. L. O. as 'Employers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization under the League of Nations has finally disposed of one of the most intriguing problems which has come before it. It has given a reply to the question: "Are there any employers in Soviet Russia, where everything is owned by the State?"

The reply is: "Yes, for the purposes of the I. L. O., Russia has a right to classify as employers the directors of its State trusts and industrial enterprises."

The question was raised soon after Soviet Russia joined the League of Nations and the I. L. O. in 1934. The I. L. O. it will be recalled, is a "tri-partitie" organization; in other words, its representatives are divided into three groups of equal standing and importance—employers, workmen and government. The Soviet social and economic pattern did not fit snugly into this arrangement. Having taken over virtually all means of production, the Soviet state has become almost the only employer. All Soviet industrial enterprises are directed by state officials.

But the Soviet Government, quite naturally, asked for representation in all three groups in the I. L. O., in order to equalize its position with other countries. Directors of State trusts were nominated to serve in the employers' section.

General Vote Taken

The employers' section protested against these nominations, contending that the nominees were State officials, and should therefore occupy positions in the Government section of the I. L. O. rather than in the employers' section. They proposed that the question be referred to the International Court at The Hague for a ruling.

The Soviet Government did not desire this, and neither did those I. L. O. officials who suspected that The Hague Court might rule against Russia, and thereby upset the harmonious relationship established between Moscow and other governments within the I. L. O. The employers and the Soviet Government finally agreed to put the matter to a vote of the entire I. L. O., and a majority voted against referring the matter to The Hague, thereby automatically upholding the right of Soviet representatives to sit in the employers' section.

This incident is another illustration of the difficulties of international collaboration between "totalitarian" states and others. Soviet Russia, even more than Germany and Italy, exercises such firm control over its citizens that those sent abroad are for all practical purposes Government officials. But representatives of democratic countries may come from groups which actively oppose the Government.

Soviet Russia follows the example of other countries represented in the I. L. O., and sends three groups purporting to represent employers, employees and government. The arrangement was worked out in the first place for democratic countries, in which these groups often serve diverse interests, and even their disagreements at Geneva are regarded as a helpful means of obtaining social balance.

All Represent State

But it is unthinkable that any Soviet citizen sent to the I. L. O. or to any other international conference or organization, should disagree with any other Soviet citizen. Whether they sit in the employers' section or the workers' section or the Government section, Soviet representatives actually represent their Government, and in final analysis the Communist Party, which permanently controls the Government and forcibly suppresses actual or potential opponents. The same would be true, to a lesser degree, of Germany or Italy.

In this instance, however, the question is largely academic and the decision reached by the I. L. O. seems to be sensible. Some sort of compromise must be worked out if there is to be any degree of international collaboration between such states as Soviet Russia and others which control their citizens much more loosely.

There is a note of irony in observing that representatives of the "proletrian dictatorship" sit among employers in the I. L. O. Those familiar with the present Soviet industrial set-up will testify, however, that directors of Soviet trusts probably are more nearly akin to employers from other countries than to workers.

Belgian Councils To Promote Culture Decreed by Leopold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Institution of two cultural councils at the Department for Education here, one to work in the Flemish and one in the French language, has been ordered by a decree of King Leopold of Belgium.

The intention of the Government is to promote the development of national culture and intellectual activity in the Country, by securing the co-operation of prominent people in the domain of arts, natural sciences, and letters, who will become members of these councils.

Both councils will also assist the Government by giving information and advice regarding the cultural needs of both language communities.

Mexican Club to Keep Cattle From Highways

MONTERREY, Mexico—The Mexican Automobile Association, through its club in Monterrey, will act to clear the highways between here and Laredo and between Monterrey and Tamazunchale (sectors of the Pan-American highway) of stray animals.

Formerly this was entirely left to cruising safety officers of the Federal Government, but they were too few to cope with the situation.

The Automobile Association will advise the nearest municipality of stray animals on the road, and assist in getting them back to their owners. The majority of accidents on the highway at night are caused by stray horses, burros, and cows.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 170 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7262.

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Carpenter and Builder
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HEGER
CONFECTIONERY & TEA ROOM
90 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful home; careful attention; good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 28 Burling Lane. Tel. 7360.

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MAN 43, married, ambitious, reliable, good appearance, fifteen years' commercial experience, correspondence, sales, general routine; accept any position, New York or New Jersey. Write Box X-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG teacher of English and Dramatics seeks position of counselor in summer camp; experienced. Box 161, Chapel Hill, N. C.

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The Famous
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CONNECTICUT

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Specialized Automotive Service
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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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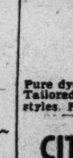

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MARYLAND

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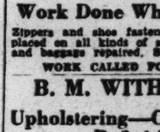

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- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 7-5283 End. 1001

Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Parlor City Shoe Store

Spring Fashions in Footwear

I. Miller, Florsheim, Bostonian, Dr. Locke, Peacock, Vitality

BRONXVILLE

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.

2316 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-9154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FLOWERS

for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged

Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop

Bronxville 2538 145 Parkway Road

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

D. STRUSS, Inc.

Open Evenings and Sundays

56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WRIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1672 - 1673 TUCKAHOE

Ferris Radio Co.

Authorized Agents for

CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH

SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing

107 PONDFIELD RD Tel 4545

COME

For Stationery, Bridge, Party, Leather Goods and Greeting Card Needs

TO

The Quill Pen

115 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 3678

CEDAR ST. GARAGE

Incorporated

Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY

for

Cosmetics and Parfums

116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food

Restful Atmosphere Luncheon, 35c-50c Dinner, 65c-85c-$1

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00 Also for Supper

Fujiyama Tea Room

30 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
9 A. M. to 7 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Time

Springtime is cleaning time. That is our business to help you. Send us your light-weight garments to be ready for Easter and the warm weather.

We have installed a corncob meal method of cleaning furs and fur-trimmed garments. This is the "Furriers Method" of cleaning.

We specialize in cleaning rugs, both Oriental and domestic, furniture, drapes and curtains. We demoth and moth-proof all of these articles.

We have a modern cold storage vault, fully covered by insurance for the safekeeping of your furs and winter clothing.

For particulars call us and we will gladly give you the best cleaning service obtainable.

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

The Dawn

BEAUTY SHOPPE

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00

1165 DELAWARE AVENUE

Mabel Roth Wedekind L 5410

WHEN YOU

"Say It with Flowers" Say It with Ours

Palmer's

LAF. 7896

390 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than

SEMET COKE SOLVAY

HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.

65 E. GENESEE GL. 7060

JOS. W. OEHLER

Custom Tailor

Easter Suits and Overcoats

Made to Measure

46 Hempstead Avenue Langfield near Bailey PA. 7225

Unterecker's

INCORPORATED

HOME MADE CANDIES

7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 207 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Ll. 7370 and Garden
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY

Pure Our

GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM

Butter — Buttermilk

Creamed Cottage Cheese

Serving Buffalo and Kenmore

Phone CLEVELAND 1250 for Service

GLENS FALLS

"Lindy's" Flower Shop

Complete Modern Florist Service

Flowers Telegraphed Queensbury Hotel

Dial 2-3148 Glens Falls, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG

Plumbing Heating Oil Burners

15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Every House Needs WESTINGHOUSE

B. E. SHELL CO.

23 W. Fulton St. Gloversville, N. Y.

ITHACA

Springtime Jewelry

Smart styles in gold, in silver, or combined metals set with real stone, $5.00 up.

Costume things, up to the minute, as low as $1.00.

R. A. Heggie & Co.

Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

ATWATER'S, *Grocers*

111 E. State Street Phone 2761

MANHATTAN MEN'S SHIRTS, $2.00

ROTHSCHILD'S

ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

NOW

Spring Opening Days

at

Abrahamson-Bigelow's

WEST THIRD STREET

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert *Jewelers*

DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE

Expert Watch Repairing

2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5894

WALL PAPER PAINTS

"SAVE THE SURFACE"

Ernest E. Schuster

PAINTING CONTRACTOR and DECORATOR

FLOORS REFINISHED

Riverside 3567 215 La Salle Avenue

De. 0418 We deliver

your

Red and White Store

46 Myron Ave.

A. Miller, *Meats* A. L. Copley *Groceries*

Your Spring Change Over

at

Gene's Service Station

2718 Elmwood Avenue De. 9830

Texaco *Quaker State*

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS

OUR

DANISH BUTTER RINGS

ARE THE BEST

Try One This Saturday

HEIM'S BAKERY

The Junior Shop

124 SEAMAN AVE.

Individually styled dresses for the junior miss and miss. 11-17 and 12-20.

NEAR PINE ST. Reasonably Priced

TEL. BALDWIN 993-R

Baldwin Gift Shop

ED. STEINER, PROP.

Greeting Cards Gifts Games

"The Easter Bunnies are on their way—*Look!* Watch our window display"

100 MERRICK RD. BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.

Our Spring Collection

of Wearing Apparel and Shoes is now on display

Wind's Kiddy Shoppe

73 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Jade

HAIRDRESSING SALON

Hairdressing of Distinction

90 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I. Sally Ann Roy, Prop. Phone Baldwin 4355

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN (Continued)

THE ROOF'S THE LIMIT!

Free FHA Loan Service

Modernize Your Home From Basement to Attic

NO DOWN PAYMENTS

5 Per Cent Rates—3 Years to Pay

Tenants and Home Owners Eligible

Ask for free estimates

Baldwin General Supply Co.

Merrick Rd., Cor. So. Grand Ave. Baldwin—Tel. 1492

ELMHURST

Reduced Prices on ALL Permanent Waves for March

Medina Shoppe

No. 9-2495 99-37 CORONA AVE.

Beauty Culture in All Its Branches

FAR ROCKAWAY

TEL. FAR ROCK 7-7744

BRODY'S MUSIC SHOP

Radios, Refrigerators Electrical Appliances

We invite you to come in and see and patronize our New Furniture Department.

1004 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS

Gas and Service Station

COR MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church

Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled

Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.

Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING HATS

smart — new
made to fit
all sizes — all colors
$3 and up

Harriet hats

142-05 Roosevelt Avenue near Union Street

Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.

SPRING COATS

Finely Tailored, 24.75 and up

BOULEVARD SHOP

141-05 Northern Boulevard

Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN

Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Homefurnishings

150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO

Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

14-33 150TH STREET

We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6981

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC.

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Local and Long Distance Moving

CRATING—SHIPPING PACKING

71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Jackson Heights Office

37-60 81ST STREET HAV 8-8000

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL

REAL ESTATE

APARTMENTS, INSURANCE MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT

71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

SHELBOURNE GARAGE

Storage - Greasing - Washing Simonizing

Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso

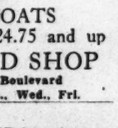
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1230

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-4038 MODERATE PRICES

OLGA HELD

Hairdresser



Open Nights

Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M. 81-37 Lefferts Blvd.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to believe to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

REFRIGERATORS
RADIOS
WASHERS
RANGES

Snyder-Garvey, Inc.

"The Reliable Store"

45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

Phone Freeport 4639

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP

Easter Special

$5.00 Permanent Wave for $3.50

17 S. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
Over The Fair Shoppe

'blue coal'

Koppers Coke Fuel Oil

Call Freeport 2220
25 Henry Street

Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LEONARD SHOP

72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop On Long Island

GREAT NECK

VICTOR RECORDS

Excellent Library of Red Seals and Popular Dances

RADIO SERVICE

$1—House Calls—$1

BARROW

25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

Great Neck 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.

A. H. SMITH, Pres.

GREAT NECK 1600

"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over

for Men and Women

★

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

32 MAIN STREET 48 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

C. J. WILLIAMS WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

Hemp. 4377

NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS

Visit Our New Showrooms

Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters

11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

Slip Cover Sale

2-Pc. Set of SLIP COVERS with 4 Separate Cushions cut on your furniture in your home beautifully tailored $14.50

Order Now for Future Delivery! Re-upholstering, Mattresses and Venetian Blinds at Lowest Prices!

Nassau Upholstery Co.

298 Fulton Ave. Opp. R. R. Station

Hempstead 422

The House of Permanents

Franklin Beauty Shop

"RENE"

MAIN AND FULTON STS.
Hempstead 2912

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11[illegible] or 462

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons

FLORISTS

Graham Avenue, West of Franklin

Hempstead, N. Y. Hempstead 6100

Chris. Truelson Auto Sales

Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks Sales and Service

114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York

Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties

CARL MIRSCHEL

Lumber Yard—Building Materials

Phones Hempstead 3141, Floral Park 5618
P. O. Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE

269 FRONT STREET

HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.

ARNELL'S MEN'S SHOP, Inc.

Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES

STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS

262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GRANT'S ECONOMY SALE

MARCH 19-26

Outstanding day in and day out values, reduced from 20 to 25% for 7 days only, to make thousands of new friends.

W. T. Grant Co., 36 Main St.

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS

New Low Prices—Terms to Suit

MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.

"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"

Main and Bedell Streets

GARDEN SUPPLIES

Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools, Seeds, Wheelbarrows

BLUMBERG'S

HARDWARE, PAINTS, GLASS, LINOLEUM

378 Front Street Hempstead 6000

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1920-M
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

"blue coal"

Koppers Coke Fuel Oil

Call Garden City 2012
Hempstead 2300
East Second St. off Rockaway Road
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

Burch Printing Co.

"A Concern of Reputation"

Printing in all its Branches
One or a Million

191st Street at Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-2121

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS

Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.

RODERICK'S

The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights

3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

LOW'S

Haberdasher and Hatter

featuring Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Hosiery

8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

Nellie Speer's Kitchen

Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies

37-63 83rd Street Hav. 0130

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—

FLOWERS

Keffas Bros. Flowers

40-18 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Atterod's Beauty Salon

Hairdressers

The Home of the Perfect Permanent

3559 82nd Street Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop

AND BEAUTY PARLOR

(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)

Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction

7206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

Public Stenographer

ELEANOR M. HODGDON

Mimeographing—Multigraphing
Notary Public
Mail and telephone service.

81-11 Roosevelt Ave. Room 1
Tel., Bus., Hav. 4-6954
Tel., Res., Newtown 9-1757

Stanley's FURS

Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.

86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

COLONY DRUG CO.

The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store

COSMETICS and PERFUMES

37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 9-8370

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted

All Styles All Sizes One Price **$6.50**

A Whole Building of Shoes

ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP

Roosevelt Ave. Cor. 82nd St.

Fred's Quality Market

MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD

The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens

Prompt Deliveries

82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

COLUMBIA

DRY CLEANERS

3-HOUR SERVICE

(if desired)

All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9533

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER

INCORPORATED

3737 82nd STREET

Our Spring Line

is ready for Inspection

FUR COATS — WRAPS — CAPES and SCARFS

NEW TOWN 9-5825

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.

Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street

A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty

Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner

Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Havemeyer 4-3555

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe

89-39 163 Street

Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order

Specializing in Odd Sizes

REPUBLIC 9-4863

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-0146 89-06 163 St., Jamaica
Jamaica 6-1297
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
252-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

LYNBROOK'S CANDY SHOP
CHOCOLATES
OLD TIME FAVORITES
PARTY CANDIES
MUELLER'S 82 Atlantic Ave.

SUNN UPHOLSTERING
...WE'LL MAKE THEM LIKE NEW
LYNBROOK 195
126 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
37 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

MANHASSET

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
Now Specializing in
Home-made Candies
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3883 Next to R. K. O.

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $5.50 up
108-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-113 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph Rich Hill 2-4550, 4551 and 4552

BILL'S MEAT MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
116-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
For prompt delivery
Phone Vir. 7-6961

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

SPRING MILLINERY
at
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th St.

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

New SPRING STYLES
now ready
Manhattan Shirts, McGregor Sportwear
Stetson Hats
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS AND HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

RIDGEWOOD

OLGA'S
Exclusive Millinery Shop
announces its
SEASON'S OPENING
Easter and Spring Bonnets at $1.49 and up
Near Seneca Avenue 57-13 Myrtle Avenue Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677
TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 648
MURRAY HILL 2-2900

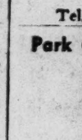
We Specialize in Tax Matters
WILLIAM J. MARKS & Company
Accountants and Auditors
17 East 42nd St., New York City
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Regular $7.50 Permanent
This Month
$5.00

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE R. V. C. 3692

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

RENKEN & KUEHLEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen

Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
19 N. PARK AVENUE
Tel. 2463

Modern Majestic Laundry INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2080
Far Rockaway 7-5060

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
Vacuum Cleaner REPAIRS
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6499

ST. ALBANS

25c Beauty Shop
All Rinses Included Free
Permanent Waving a Specialty
ELLA M. ADAMS, Mgr.
113-37 FARMERS AVE.

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.
CAPPUS Pharmacy
110 MAMARONECK AVE

BLUESTONE—SAND GRAVEL—CEMENT
Good Building Materials
BREWER'S, TEL. 1280
161 E. Post Road, Mam'k

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2000

DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.
Leland C. Smith, Pres.
7 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 5633
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramaton Ave.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Good Paper and Paint Applied by Skilled Workmen Produce Perfect Results and Satisfied Customers
JOHN D. G. LE PAGE
150 Fourth Avenue Hillcrest 2727
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9486
(Estimates cheerfully given throughout Westchester County)

RED CROSS SHOES
All Styles All Sizes
$6.50
The YORK Shoe Stores
21 So. 4th Ave. 18 Main St.
Mt. Vernon Yonkers

MOUNT VERNON
Fleetwood

We welcome the opportunity of rendering you every complete banking service.
FLEETWOOD BANK
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Member Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Shayer INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
ONLY THE FINEST IN JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
565 Main St., New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3692

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

KOVAC'S BEAUTY and BARBER SHOP
HAIR STYLING PERMANENT WAVING
Tel: N. R. 2811
(NEW ADDRESS)
230 NORTH AV., NEW ROCHELLE

- TYPEWRITERS
- ARTIST'S SUPPLIES
- PICTURE FRAMES

MELIOR
579 MAIN STREET
(Opp. Proctor's)
Tel. N. R. 1350 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

REFLECT THE SPIRIT OF SPRING IN HATS by *Wolfe-Dahms*
(Formerly with Bonwit-Teller)
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave.
New Rochelle 8477

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Daily Trips To and From New York
SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
(The original Lightbody. Established 1925)
Moving Storage Express
also
Used and New Furniture For Sale
376 Main Street New Rochelle 550
1 Madison Ave., New York City
Lexington 2-4822

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

COLLOM SPORT SHOP
Judith Anderson
Clothes for Town and Country
10 Lockwood Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE 5424

ADELE MIRIAM SHOES INC.
Sample Shoes Famous Makes
$3.95—$6.95
Values up to 18.50
Sizes 3 to 10—width AAA-C
N. R. 4003 40 DIVISION STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (near Huguenot)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Quality Pastry Shop
2366 Grand Concourse
near 184th Street
Hungarian and American Cakes and Cookies
for every occasion
Mail Orders Filled
Telephone FOrdham 7-7067

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
65 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7943

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue

Painter and Decorator
JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
5 East 31st Street BU. 7-1121

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH STREET WI 2-5900

MADAME LOUISE BERTHELON
For a Careful Permanent and a Stylish Coiffure
Thorough Shampooing
Also Marcel Waving
516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street Murray Hill 6-0614

INSURANCE
Retirement Income and General Insurance
ANGSTREICH & SAWYER
300 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 2-8995
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Gibraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave
MARINERS HARBOR

PORT RICHMOND

H. & L. Service Station
NIELS LARSEN, Prop.
15 GROVE AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND
GAS—SUNOCO—OILS
Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oils
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
Parking Phone Gib. 2-1530

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Island Chevrolet, Inc.
1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Complete Line of SPRING and SUMMER SHOES
Now in
PISANI BROTHERS
28 NORTH DIVISION STREET

NO EASTER OUTFIT
complete
without
A NEW HANDBAG
THE
John R. Jones Store
12-16 NORTH DIVISION STREET

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigerator
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

The Morley Markets, Inc.
33 NORTH MAIN STREET
Meats Vegetables Fish
Poultry and Provisions
Free Delivery
Tel. P. C. 508

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Spring Sale of
HANDBAGS
with your own
3 Initials $2.69
SALE STARTS SATURDAY

VAN DYK
B. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
388 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

FLEMING'S SHOP
For YOUNG MEN
to Size 4
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

Knitting Time Is Here Again
We specialize in blocking and reblocking, knitted and crocheted garments.
Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
542 MAIN STREET PHONE 644

Spring
Fashion Week
The Wallace Company
All During Lent
Delicious Hot Cross Buns
Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET

B & M FOOD MARKET
Groceries and Meats
Wonder Bread
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round! Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
Wilson Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN ST. ST 3483

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

JOHN
VAN INGEN
COAL-COKE-OIL
Laundered
Famous Reading Anthracite
902 ARNETT BOULEVARD
GENESEE 63
"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Estab 1822

Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.
E. JOHNSON
Special $6.50
Machineless Permanent
WAVE—$5.00
Other Permanents
$3.50 to $6.00
383 WINTON RD. N. CULVER 913

BARTHOLOMAY
Milk Cream
Ice Cream
Dairy Dept. Main 6532 Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337
My business is making your home a better place in which to live.
Painting Paperhanging and General Repairs
CARL F. PHILLIPS
537 Averill Ave. Monroe 2722

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow We ask your patronage MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM. N. B. C. Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Delicious Homelike Meals at Reasonable Prices
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Known for Quality and Dependability
PHONE MONROE 8484
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

R. C. HOWLAND
1087 Clinton Avenue South
Phones: Monroe 590, 591, 2301
Choice Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
For the past 36 years
Credit and Free Delivery

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1617
Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
CENTRAL AVENUE SCARSDALE 2096
Fresh Cut Flowers
Flowering Plants

Allen-Fischer, Inc.
Dresses—Frocks—Negligees
LINENS
Featuring Westbury Dresses
6 GRAY ROCK ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
One block south of theatre. Telephone 2951

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 5000

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Barney's FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Honestly YOU Should Be in WALK-OVER SHOES
429 SOUTH SALINA

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO. INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Hear the
HAMMOND ORGAN
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. PHONE 2-3101

Barnes Flower Shop
Our Italian Pottery
will enhance your plant and flower gifts
Syracuse Shop Binghamton Shop
505 E. Jefferson St. Riviera Theatre Bldg.
Phone 2-8369 Phone 2-4045

Quinlan's
Flowers
366 South Warren Tel. 2-7139

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-6191

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

Brandt's Service Station
G. E. Refrigerators
Oswego and Tulip Sts., Liverpool, N.Y.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

REID SHELDON & CO.
Handbags for Spring
241 GENESEE STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

Spring Opening at
GRAPOTTE'S
ARCADE SHOE STORE
March 17, 18 and 19
Featuring
"Distinctive Footwear for Ladies"

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rare and Beautiful
TREE WISTERIA
A lovely sight, in bloom. The purplish blue flowers completely cover the trees during May; indispensable for the formal garden. beautiful on the lawn. Lives for generations, increasing in beauty and dignity. The Trees we offer are about 4 ft. high with crowns about 2½ to 3 ft. in dia. EVERY TREE HAS BLOOMED.
$7.50 Each; 2 for $14.00.
We also offer large Vines, ready to bloom at from 75c to $5.00.
Come to Nurseries or 'phone Tarrytown 2830.
Ask for FREE CATALOG.
PRUNING AND SPRAYING
Let our Tree Service Dept. estimate.
ROSEDALE NURSERIES
Saw Mill River Parkway, Near Eastview.
Mail: Box M, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

Painting and Decorating
ERNEST J. CARLSEN
8 LONGVIEW AVE.
PHONE W. P. 6040

Capitol Typewriter Company
$1 a Week Buys a
ROYAL
THE ONLY PORTABLE WITH TOUCH CONTROL
Trade-mark for key-tension device
We Carry All Makes
5-7 Grove Street, White Plains
Tel. W. P. 9743-9744
313 North Avenue, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3797

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 3720
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Spring Suits and Top Coats
Hickey-Freeman CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

Springtime is SUIT-time
Laufer's APPAREL CORPORATION
88 MAMARONECK AVENUE

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 675

The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245 Drive In Service

If the old hat
looks pretty shabby, drop in to see us and we'll renew it for you at a price that will be surprisingly low.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

Factory Closeout!
Magic Chef Gas Range $69.50
Reg. Price $105
Pay only $1 Weekly
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

NOW SHOWING
Complete Line of
SPRING MILLINERY
ALL HATS $2.95
Plymouth Hat Shop
Open Saturday Eve. Till 9 P. M.
191 MAMARONECK AVE.

SPRING CLEANING
Should include care of the
PLUMBING and HEATING
apparatus in your home!
For Plumbing and Heating of all kinds call
HENRY F. RAAB INC
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-41

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575—2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

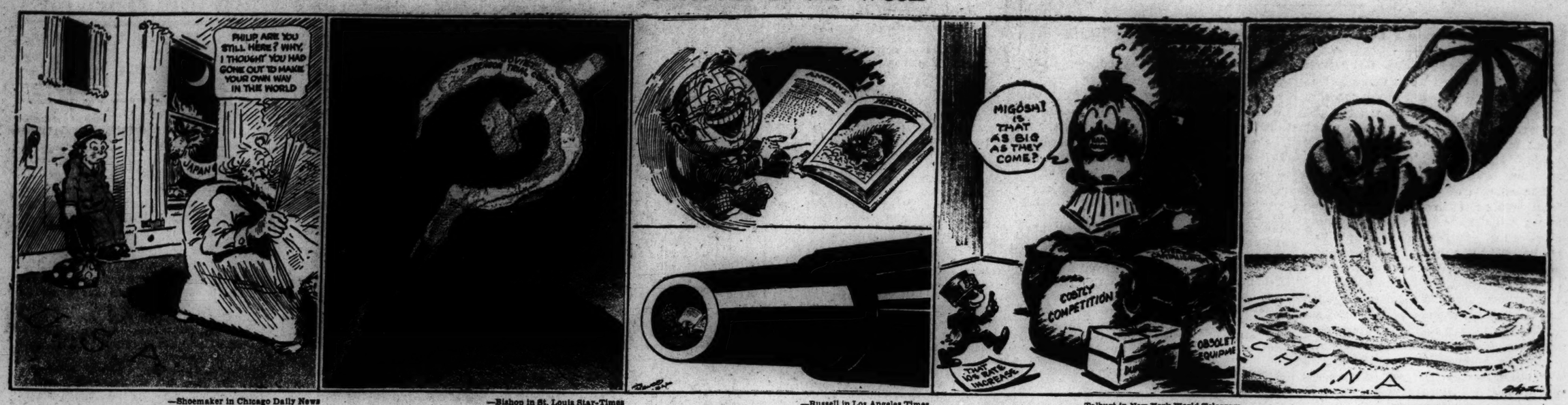
DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 6435
Expert in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week


PHILIP ARE YOU STILL HERE? WHY, I THOUGHT YOU HAD GONE OUT TO MAKE YOUR OWN WAY IN THE WORLD
JAPAN
U.S.A.
MIGOSH! IS THAT AS BIG AS THEY COME?
COSTLY COMPETITION
OBSOLET EQUIPME
THAT 10% RATE INCREASE
CHINA

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News
Gee Whiz, Can't a Fella Change His Mind?

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Lots of Smoke—but How Much Fire?

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
And We Laugh at the Caveman

—Talburt in New York World Telegram
Maybe We'd Better Get Rid of Some of That Excess Baggage

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Like Picking Up a Handful of Water

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Handling Correspondence

Question: A member of an organization addressed a letter to the board of the organization asking permission to appear before the board. The reason given for the request was a mistaken belief that charges had been made against him by another member. Inasmuch as this was not the case, and since the bylaws state that "charges shall not be entertained" by the board nor any action taken on them unless certain requirements are met, the clerk, after consulting with the chairman but without presenting the letter to the board, wrote a letter to the member, referring him to the bylaws.

Subsequently, another member of the board learned of the correspondence and at a meeting requested it be read. The board then instructed the clerk to write another letter to the member asking him to disregard the letter from the clerk and fixing a time for a meeting. Which action was right?

Answer: A letter to the board, whatever its nature, should be presented to the board. The board alone may officially determine what action to take on it. The only exception to this rule would be when the board by its rules authorizes an officer to deal with certain communications, or if an emergency should require immediate handling. In the latter case, the correspondence should afterward be submitted to the board for ratification or other disposition.

In the case described above, there is no evidence that the board has surrendered its fundamental right; therefore, the clerk's action was unwarranted, and the board could properly overrule it.

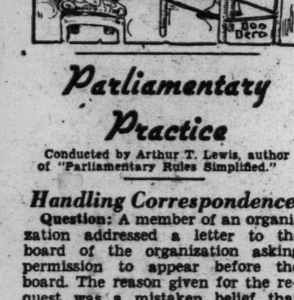
Daily Anecdote

Honest Abe

During his career as a lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, as always, not only practiced honesty and fairness to the highest degree but counseled other lawyers to do likewise.

To a doubting man he once wrote, "If, in your judgment, you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer."

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1. Decorative emblems of royalty
4. South American tribe
7. Therefore
9. Pronoun
10. Appendage
11. Distant
12. Preposition
14. Sun-god
15. Beneath
17. Hermit

Down
1. Return
2. Prepared
3. Conjunction
4. Musical note
5. Medium
6. Simpleton
8. Blemish
14. Obscure
15. Pronoun
16. Jumbled type

Answers appear elsewhere in the paper

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

Dreams of yesterday become the realities of tomorrow:

SGD GHRSNQHBZK DOHRNCD NE *NQUHKKD ZMC *VHKATQ *VQHFGS VZR DMZBSDC KDRR SGZM SGHQSX-ENTQ XDZQR ZFN.

A Rebus

A White Plains, L. I., puzzler shares this rebus, representing two words most appropriate for today. Can you discover them?

T S A P E R K

Letter Juggling

Here's another from Carlinville, Illinois. Try forming 3 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E E E R R S V

How Much Must He Save?

A man wishes to save $6,000 in 3 years. If he is to save twice as much the second year as the first, and three times as much the third year as the first, how much must he save each year?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten more words and their antonyms today. The first has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others correctly:

1	highest	firm	
2	public	repellent	
3	reliant	lowest	1
4	shaky	discordant	
5	melodious	festive	
6	attractive	vivacious	
7	doleful	concise	
8	spacious	distrustful	
9	verbose	private	
10	depressed	cramped	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

With the Inventors

Waffle Lifter

We all know how awkward it is to get a crisp golden-brown waffle off the iron. Perhaps the solution lies with George Strozut, Salem, Oregon, who has been awarded U. S. Patent No. 2,087,938 for a lifting implement which separates and lifts the waffles by means of a forklike structure having upper and lower sets of prongs which move in line with the channels in the iron.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The View From Bethlehem

The village of Bethlehem, famed as the birthplace of David in the Old Testament, and of Jesus in the New, stands on a hill at a distance of some 5½ miles to the south of Jerusalem. From this hill an extensive view is to be obtained, particularly to the east and to the south.

Almost directly to the south can be seen what is sometimes called "Frank Mountain," a hill on which, in Jesus' day, stood one of the palaces of King Herod. To the east and southeast, looking beyond the stern rolling hills of the wilderness of Judea, one can see in the distance the mountains of Moab, which lie beyond the Dead Sea.

In the middle distance, a walled enclosure is said to mark the spot where the shepherds watched their flocks the night Jesus was born; while a little to the left one is shown the fields of Boaz, which were gleaned by Ruth, as recorded in the book which bears her name.

Calmness

A consistent Christian may not have rapture. He has that which is much better than rapture—calmness—God's serene and perpetual presence.—F. W. Robertson.

Quotation for Today

I AM bigger than anything that can happen to me. All these things—sorrow, misfortune, and suffering—are outside my door. I am in the house and I have the key.—CHARLES F. LUMMIS.

The Glory Road

Monitor Camera Club Print from Ernest W. Robinson, Portland, Maine

In Lighter Vein

Worth While

"Now I see that rubber glass is a new chemical sensation."

"Yes, and I'm looking forward to watching the cook catch a pitcher of water on the second bounce."

Horse Won

"The horse I was riding wanted to go one way and I wanted to go another."

"Who won?"

"He tossed me for it."

Couldn't Fool Him

Artist (at zoo): "Look, son, I've just spotted an odd looking animal over here."

Son: "Quit your kidding, Dad. That's a leopard—and it was born that way!"

Change at Last

Boarder: "Hey! I found a nickel in my hash."

Landlady: "Yes, I put it there. You've been complaining about the lack of change in your meals."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Perfect Ruler

I like the King of Sweden,
He isn't any menace;
While other rulers storm and shout
He sticks to playing tennis.
—H. I. Phillips in Philadelphia Inquirer.

Supply

The wealthy uncle was visiting the family, and Johnny kept insisting that the uncle take him fishing.

"But why do you ask? I don't have any tackle," said the uncle.

"Sure you do!" Johnny exclaimed. "Everybody says that your pockets are lined with fishhooks."

Confession

An announcer was trying to keep the conversation flowing with a young lady fresh to the mike. He touched on the subject of books.

"Tell me," he said, "have you read 'Freckles'?"

"No," she giggled, blushingly, "they're just ordinary brown ones."—Radio Pictorial.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fancy Peanut Hunt

Here is a new twist to an ever-popular peanut hunt. Just before hunting, pass round a hat or a box in which there are as many peanuts as there are children in the party.

Each child reaches in and takes one nut. Each peanut drawn out is tied with a piece of string (or other material), each a different color from the others. (As an aid to a hostess, at my recent party of 10, the peanuts were tied in the following ways: With ordinary white string; with pink string; green string; red ribbon; blue yarn; yellow sewing silk; brown twine; variegated crochet thread; silver Christmas cord; gold cord. Many other materials can be found for a larger party).

Each child is told to find a certain definite number of peanuts. (We were to find five more apiece). Each peanut to be found is tied up exactly like the one originally drawn from the hat. (These, of course, have been previously prepared and hidden by the hostess).

If a child finds a peanut tied up in any other color or material she must leave it exactly where she found it, and continue hunting until she finds those which match her own.

The one who finds all of hers first, is, of course, the winner and receives a prize.—Mrs. J. W. M., Springfield, Mass.

Jest a Minute

As One Gob to Another

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Emma's Work

(Memphis Press-Scimitar)

Memphis, Tenn.

Emma Locke, Negro probation officer of the Juvenile Court, and her husband, Alonzo Locke, head waiter at Hotel Peabody, haven't any children.

But smiling, pleasant-voiced Emma, who recently observed her eleventh anniversary as a Juvenile Court officer, mothers the hundreds of Negro boys and girls who cross the threshold of the court—and many more besides.

Emma gives unstintingly of her time, day and night. And in all the years she has been at the court she has given every penny of her salary—$55 a month—to Negro charity and social work. She hasn't bought so much as a pair of stockings for herself.

"Alonzo provides well for me, and he's in sympathy with what I'm trying to do for my people," Emma said. "He goes with me sometimes when I visit in the home of little children who have been in trouble. He knows why it means so much to me to help them all."

Children whose lives she has touched will run well into the thousands. Some weeks she handles 25 to 30 cases.

Emma's working hours are 8:30 to 5. More often she works till 8:30, finding those in trouble waiting at her door when she gets home. She reads the 23d and the 91st Psalms every night, and she's "partial to Job, because I need more patience, and if I had half his patience, could go on forever."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Strawflower Bouquets

If you happen to have growing in your garden the common variety of strawflowers, you can use these to add a nice little sum to your income.

The only necessary articles are one roll of picture wire, a roll of green winding tape, and artificial leaves. The leaves can be the cheaper paper variety and serve just as well.

Pick the flowers in bud, because they continue to unfold after being picked. Cut wire about three inches long and insert through the bud, bringing it out the top. Make a crook in the end, and pull back into the bottom of the bud. Be sure the bud is still green because this cannot be done when dry. (The wire will rust in the flower and be practically immovable.)

Cover stem with winding tape, and arrange five or six flowers in bunch. At least two leaves should be added to each bunch, and they can be wrapped in the stem of two of the flowers.

These bunches of flowers are beautiful in their bright colors, and find a ready market for brightening up coats, suits, dresses, etc.—F. F. P., Watsonville, Calif.

Move On

If aught obstruct thy cause, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast topp'd the hill.
—Denham

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Twas Ever Thus*

By LE PELLEY

MOM — IT'S AWFULLY WARM OUT TODAY — DO I HAVE TO WEAR MY JACKET — ?
YES — I THINK YOU'D BETTER
THERE'S A MAN ACROSS THE STREET WITHOUT HIS COAT....
YOU'D BETTER PUT YOUR JACKET ON —
BUT I MIGHT BE LIABLE TO GET OVERHEATED — AND BESIDES....
BENJAMIN
OH, WELL..

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Golf Season Opens in Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

TED WEBB AND I SET OUT TO PLAY OUR FIRST SPRING GAME OF GOLF TODAY.
THE BALL I HIT DROPPED WITH A THUD INTO A BUNKER—MOSTLY MUD.
TED'S BALL WENT HIGH AND CLEARED A BANK, BUT IN A DITCH OF WATER SANK.
OUR GAME OF GOLF WAS OFF WHEN TED QUACKED, "LET'S GO SWIMMING HERE INSTEAD!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The historical episode of Orville and Wilbur Wright was enacted less than thirty-four years ago.

A Rebus: Saint Patrick. SA in TP at R I see K.

Letter Juggling: Reverse, Reserve, Reverer, reverse.

How Much Must He Save?: $1,000, $2,000, and $3,000

Fun With Antonyms: Highest-lowest; public-private; reliant-distrustful; shaky-firm; melodious-discordant; attractive-repellent; doleful-festive; spacious-cramped; verbose-concise; depressed-vivacious.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Defense Against Fear

AUSTRIA Annexed! Czechs Get French Pledge! London Talks Conscription! Spain Collapsing! Navies Ready! War Feared!—was ever human thought so bombarded with the world's woes? What mental defenses are being raised against the constant impact of fear-spreading headlines and radio reports?

The remedy, of course, is not retreat from news, except in some cases where an appetite for excitement is fed by hourly doses of radi flashes. The remedy is better handling of the news by newspapers and broadcasters, and rational defense by listeners and readers. Those who purvey the news have an abiding obligation not to exploit a reasonable and right desire of the human mind for information and interest. But the best of newspapers and radio commentators cannot protect the ultimate consumer unless he keeps up his own guard and refuses to draw fearful or hateful conclusions from essential reports of major events.

The first step in defense is to recognize the need for it. Few of us realize how quick and constant is the assault upon our thinking. The world is too much with us—the worst of the world, which has become almost a synonym for news. Recently Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said:

> We have the most highly organized and finest news services in the world and certainly no one would want to curtail the news. Normal happenings, however, ordinarily do not count as news and if they do they do not rate headlines. The result is that morning, noon and night we are confronted with battle, murder and sudden death, desperate possibilities and impending crises. I suppose that in most other periods in the long history of mankind the vicissitudes arising from human nature were as prevalent as they are now but never before have the dangerous possibilities inherent in being alive been so constantly brought to one's attention.

In 1883 the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, used almost the same words.

Today, as Mr. Gifford pointed out, means for spreading the contagion of fear are vastly increased. The need for defense is more acute.

Defense of course is active resistance. Efforts to ignore or dodge events are not defense. Behind the present wave of war fears, for instance, there are actual dangers. Dangers may be exaggerated by those who build their business on exciting reports. Defense may well begin with more than a grain of salt. It may well include a healthy skepticism which goes behind headlines and demands facts, not rumors or "it is saids." It should be equipped with the "long view of history" which often shows the superficiality of momentary alarms.

But real defense against fear must be based on positive confidence. And for many that is found ultimately only by turning to something greater than themselves. Nothing combats fear like the calm of religious contemplation. Most fear arises from belief in material injury or loss. Most hatred derives from material concepts of race or nationality. When thought is turned to spiritual realities peace is achieved by the individual. And such peaceful thinking is not only a defense against the assaults of fear but a positive instrument for the destruction of the causes of fear.

Subterranean Pandemonium

LONDON TRANSPORT is at last about to make a big effort to reduce the noise in the city's "tubes," or subways. It is a reform that is urgently needed; for without a doubt they are the noisiest zones in town.

The Londoner is well inured to noise: once upon a time he had, by definition, to be born within sound of the bells of Bow, but nowadays their chime is soon drowned in the roar of the neighboring streets, and this, which makes up the decibels of Bow, would perhaps be a better criterion. Yet even the Londoner has murmured against "the tube." Descending into one of its trains, he might well be reminded of Poe's "A Descent Into the Maelstrom"—he, too, hears "a loud and gradually increasing sound, like the moaning of a vast herd of buffaloes upon an American prairie," and, again, a "shrill shriek—such a sound as you might imagine given out by the water-pipes of many thousand steam-vessels, letting off their steam together."

It is true that the Englishman is notoriously disinclined to casual conversation on his travels; but dear as the conventions may be to him, he certainly does not desire such powerful aid in support of them, and recoils as strongly from the din in the tube, as the fisherman did from the djinn in the bottle.

Poe's hero would undoubtedly have shrunk from descending into his maelstrom twice a day regularly; but many Londoners do just that, and it is time the stout fellows had some relief, and that their inherent desire to read or to ruminate on these occasions should be met by a genuine "pax vobiscum," instead of a disconcerting bellow.

Where Democracy Begins

CONVICTION that the fundamentals of democracy must be taught in the schools is gaining momentum, both in the United States and in Great Britain. At a conference at Oxford recently the question was raised as to whether Britain's educational system is doing all it should to help democracy survive. The opinion was expressed that the responsibilities of democratic citizenship must be driven home to the individual, as the tenets of Fascism and Communism are driven home to the young people of totalitarian countries.

And the other day, Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University, speaking at the annual conference of the Progressive Education Association in New York, said:

> The bulk of teachers and administrators in our progressive schools and, I regret to say, of our graduate students in teacher colleges have only the crudest, most superficial grasp of the factors and trends which produced our industrial-democratic culture and the problems and issues which confront us.

Placing chief responsibility upon the faculties of teacher colleges, Dr. Rugg declared that graduates from these institutions have "because of this gross incompetence been unable to build a generation of informed thinking citizens in America."

In the early days of America, the problems of government and society were to a large extent matters of fireside discussion. The Government itself was growing directly out of the immediate needs and experiences of the people. Its affairs were a matter of common concern and knowledge. But between those days and these lies as much difference as between the candle and the incandescent bulb.

The present complex state of national and world conditions points unmistakably to the necessity for education in the increased responsibilities of citizenship. Education in history as it is related specifically to the rise and fall of systems of government, instruction in the different forms of government as they relate to the individual, instillation of the ideals of democracy in the minds of youth, are needed if the school is to fulfill its rightful mission in the democratic system.

Taxing the Gilding

ALAS, alack! What is a nation coming to when its manhood no longer responds to the appeal of chivalry? The House of Representatives Thursday voted down coldly the unanimous petition of its five feminine members for repeal of the 10 per cent tax on cosmetics. The challenge of Representative Mary T. Norton to be sporting about it and the plea of Representative Edith Nourse Rogers to "give the working girl a chance" alike fell as on hearts of stone.

But there is something significant in what the ladies accomplished nevertheless. For years it has been said that woman suffrage did not make much difference after all because the women voters divided over matters of state along very much the same lines as the men. But now they have found a subject on which they see eye to eye—the freedom of the powder puff. And seriously, it is difficult to answer their question why cold creams should be taxed when the more obvious luxuries of furs and diamonds have been taken off the list.

The chances are that the male reasoning in this contest was along a line none of the men would have the temerity to voice. Probably they figured that since the men had to pay for the cosmetics in the long run (a conceited and dubious premise in view of the number of women wage earners) and since the beautifiers presumably were used for their ocular benefit (a premise also subject to question), if they could stand the result the women could.

However, what the men think is not important. The important point is that the women found an issue on which, judged by the five women members of the House of Representatives, they all stand together. Perhaps there will be others.

A Leader for the Red Cross

DURING the history of the world, probably no secular group has succeeded more magnificently in transcending national barriers of prejudice, jealousy and even war, than the Red Cross. Would it be too much to recommend that the President of the United States, now pondering over a successor to Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson as chairman of the American Red Cross, appoint one of the nation's outstanding humanitarians and relief administrators to the post? That man is Herbert Hoover.

If the German Red Cross, as is reported from Washington, has been magnanimous enough actually to furnish relief supplies for the Loyalist forces as well as to General Franco's men in the Spanish war, certainly mere party prejudices in the United States should not stand in the way of Mr. Hoover's appointment nor of his acceptance of the Red Cross leadership in America if he is found the best man available for the post.

If the chairmanship of the American Red Cross were offered to Mr. Hoover and he should accept, the result would be an administration peculiarly in keeping with the well-established reputation of the Red Cross for efficiency, integrity and quick international sympathy in ministering to human needs.

For the Isolationists

Book News of the Day

CHEERIO is hardly the word with which Boake Carter buzzes off at the close of WHY MEDDLE IN THE ORIENT? (New York: Dodge. $1.75), an unpretentious volume in regular-fellow vein, produced in collaboration with Dr. Thomas H. Healy. One surmises the writing is Mr. Carter's; it is reminiscent of the clipped and so English accent to which radio listeners have attuned their ears and in which verbal Americanisms still seem a little affected. In this book, as on the air, Mr. Carter is self-consciously, almost indignantly, American, with an Anglophobia that marks many isolationists.

"Why Meddle in the Orient?" is the documentation of a point of view. This documentation is extremely able, concise, arresting. Moreover it is of a sort to impress upon citizens of the great democracies that since they possess the privilege of self-examination, they may find it the better part of patriotism to exercise it.

The description of the evolution of American treaty rights in China should prove a useful antidote for the assumption that these rights are holy because officials sometimes refer to them as "sacred." The authors remind us that these rights were demanded of a China which had just been beaten by the British in the infamous "opium war," a scrap of British history which had repercussions on the British Cabinet not unlike those which promised to develop immediately after the resignation of Mr. Eden. The British and the French opened up China by force, and America shared the fruits of this force by treaty. Mr. Carter in his forceful manner is putting the worst face on a bad situation when he puts it thus simply. But people have long been able to count on diplomacy to put the best face on it. It is not beyond the ability of the reader to look the facts in both faces.

The authors have offered a survey of all the United States' unpacific Pacific interests. The acquisition of the Philippines and the suppression of a native revolt in those islands shows American Anglo-Saxons worthy to be called chips off the old imperial block. The opening of Japan to world intercourse by force of arms, as Britain and France opened China, is part of the American contribution to peace in the Far East. And somehow, good old entanglement-shy Uncle Sam is caught making strange history in that most un-American part of the world, Siberia.

The book would have a more permanent appeal if its writers had refrained from using the most banal figures of speech over and over again. If it had not set out to support an attitude by frankly admitting only one set of interpretations into the text, it might actually have become a permanent influence on public thought on foreign policy. As it is, it can be taken with one grain of salt for every two that should be taken when listening to those who will object most strenuously to it.

C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Railroad Family

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is confusion and unrest in the headquarters of the once powerful clan which embraced the directors and managing officials of the related, but not united, American railroads. There never has existed a real unity among the carriers, though a policy which might be defined as "all for one" has prevailed in respect to state or federal control or ownership, and especially in respect or in opposition to a strict regulation of rates and methods of operation and financing. From time to time during recent years there have been threats of the further extension of the federal authority and of public ownership and operation of the carriers. The popular response to such proposals has not encouraged those inclined to urge and sponsor them. The public has been persuaded to believe that the reasonable assurance of adequate and satisfactory service lies in wisely-conceived regulation under state and federal laws.

Now there is proposed, perhaps in response to this conviction, a comprehensive plan of consolidation of regional and parallel systems, with apparently assured economies in management and operation. On its face the plan seems sound and appealing. Economy should be encouraged. It is the watchword in many a business and many a home. But who, it might be asked, is to benefit? There is no assurance that the plan would make possible a lowering of tariffs, either on freight or passenger traffic. Neither is there a prospect, so far as can be seen, of better or more efficient service, or an increased demand for new and better equipment.

* * *

There might conceivably be an implied though somewhat vague promise to investors in the stocks of the carriers of a resumption of dividend payments, or of somewhat higher returns than have been realized in recent years. But these, it now appears, are to result, if at all, from the rigid economies, which threaten to penalize not only the public served, but directly and irretrievably the employees and operatives who would be deprived of employment as a result of the proposed consolidations. To these and to all who appreciate their plight it must appear that the present is no time to deliberately espouse any plan, especially if it is experimental, which would impose idleness upon thousands of men and women and send them and their families to the relief rolls. The interests of investors, no matter how equitable and sound these may be, are not paramount, in the hour of economic insecurity, to the welfare and safety of workers and their dependents.

Of course there is another way around. This is the mooted question of actual public or government ownership and operation. The champions of this policy point convincingly to an efficiently operated and wholly satisfactory postal system. There, it is observed, is a shining and convincing example of what the Federal Government can do in rendering a public service. But against this is the record left when the railroads were turned back to their owners and managers after the period of operation by the Government during the World War. The experiment was not a success, either in point of service or when measured as an economy. It is reasonably insisted that the public has never paid its debt to the carriers.

* * *

Here there is interposed the objection of thoughtful persons who would hesitate to see the civil list increased, under lax or indifferent civil service regulations, by the addition of rail and other transport operatives. They insist that the number of appointees would exceed even the total of employees under the system now in existence, and that promised economies would give place to increased costs. Neither investors nor patrons would benefit, it may be discovered, by the revolutionary processes proposed.

It may be found, after all suggested experiments are discussed and appraised, that some fundamental method of readjustment might wisely be considered. The problems of the waiting investors are not to be solved over night or by some as yet undisclosed process which promises to restore par value to inactive stocks. This being realized, might it not be wise to give serious thought to a plan of voluntary reorganization and readjustment? If it is admitted that losses are inevitable under federal ownership and operation, or under the proposed plan of consolidation and regional direction, it might be found prudent to consider, as an initial and possibly final and effective resort, the plan of writing off known and definitely ascertained losses, rather than incur the risk of legalized confiscation.

The Best Way to Get to the Bottom of It

Question Time in Parliament

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

THE House of Commons has one practice which is distinct and unique from any other assembly in the world—namely, question time.

For the best part of an hour on four days a week members of the Government are required to be present and answer any questions which may be put to them concerning their own departments.

Few people realize the full importance of this habit. It constitutes the great safeguard of the ordinary individual against any undue interference by the State, as well as being the channel through which personal grievances against any government department can be given the maximum amount of publicity and—possibly—redress.

Naturally, the number of questions that can be asked and the manner in which they have to be worded are governed both by rule and convention.

Questions are really of three kinds. First, there is the question which is down on the Order Paper. It has to be written out and given to the Clerk of the House two days before an answer is required. If you put a star against it, it means that you wish the question to be asked when the House is sitting, i. e., orally.

When the day comes the Member's name is called and he has to be in his place and say the particular number of his question. The Minister then gives him a reply, to which the original questioner or any other Member is entitled to ask the second kind of question, namely, what is known as a supplementary question.

* * *

To be truthful, I must confess that a good many members seize this opportunity of airing either their own views or advertising some particular matter concerning their own constituency. No one can be quite sure what they are going to say or whether it will be in order; and it is possible to show great ingenuity in getting into a supplementary question something that you have not been allowed to put in your original one.

Ministers are not obliged to answer supplementary questions, but if they possibly can they are naturally anxious to satisfy Members. Sometimes the answer that the Minister gives is very short and decisive. For instance, every week a Minister will get up and say, "The answer is in the negative." That will hardly ever restrain a Member from putting in a supplementary, beginning with the conventional phrase, "Arising out of the reply." The Minister then has the opportunity of countering by saying that "nothing can arise out of nothing."

The third kind of question is one that you ask merely for information. You simply write it down, hand it to the Clerk, and in the course of a day or two you receive a written reply.

Questions vary from minute matters dealing with some personal grievance to world affairs. For instance, recently there was a question to Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health, about Mr. X who had been threatened that he would be turned out of his house for not paying his rent. The Member wanted to know whether the landlord should not have been restrained under the Rent Restrictions Act, and so forth.

The answer left the matter somewhat vague but at any rate publicity has been achieved. The local papers record the question and answer in full. The Member has dutifully looked after the interest of his constituent and the landlord is very unlikely to take any precipitate action as regards his tenant.

Then again Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, was asked what action he intended to take about M. Paul Van Zeeland's Report. He told the House it was still being examined and that consultations are going on with the French and other Governments about it.

Some time ago when the late Mr. H. Bottomley was a Member of Parliament he asked the President of the Board of Trade who constituted his Board. The title of this office dates back more than 200 years and researches into history revealed the fact that the Board consisted among others of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons which was done away with more than a century ago.

When this answer was given Mr. Bottomley rose and asked when this Board had last met, to which the Minister had to reply that he would make investigations.

Imagine the glee with which Members then got up and derided the President of the Board of Trade for not knowing when his own Board had last met. The whole House thoroughly enjoyed, as it always does, a joke of this kind and as public jokes go, I think this was not a bad one.

V. A. C.

The Wide Horizon

What Cheer, China?

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

A FRIEND who experienced two months of Shanghai's Sino-Japanese hostilities and is now traveling in Europe writes to contrast China with Europe on the rather surprising point that China is more cheerful!

To one remaining on the scene and perhaps too sentimentally conscious, with a Westerner's attitude, of the appalling distress and destruction all about, this comes as a shock. Yet without a doubt there is something to the idea that China, inured through centuries of hardship to the unexpected occurrence of practically anything, takes even war with a calm detachment very different from the anxious attitude apparent in countries which have known better times and fear worse ones.

The Chinese do not ever hope for very much. They are disillusioned, realistic, and unimaginative in the sense of worrying about what may happen. Their realism makes them extraordinarily quick to move, if they can, from zones of threatened danger, for they live in no lull of false security. But at the same time they have great elasticity and a tremendous capacity for finding any joke which may lurk half-hidden in even the grimmest of situations. On the other hand it would be a great error to be misled by this surface acceptance and to think that the Chinese are so feeble-minded as to like their plight. They don't. And at times the sights one sees are appalling in their simple revelation of horror.

* * *

No one likes to be driven out of his home by air-bombs. That applies to a Chinese just as much as it would to an American or anybody else. And millions of Chinese have within the past half-year been thus driven out. Their initial anxieties have received the sharpest sort of spur by knowledge of what has happened—first in North China, then in Shanghai, then at many interior points, and particularly the horrors of Japan's occupation of Nanking where the Japanese common soldiers went on the loose and perpetrated outrages termed by eye-witnesses at least as bad as anything ever done by the most undisciplined of Chinese bandit hordes. That was a terrible blow to the Japanese "bushido" ideal and reputation. What is worse, it has immensely complicated the problem of restoring a remunerative normality to areas once menaced.

As this is being written, a Reuter's news agency dispatch from Tsingtao comes to hand, describing how "the flow of refugees who have been pouring to the interior in an unceasing stream was thickened today when thousands upon thousands of Chinese left the city, determined to evacuate safely before the arrival of the Japanese—traveling afoot, on bicycles, carts, wheelbarrows—a cavalcade of sorrow and tragedy, representing another of those tremendous shifts of population which have marked the Sino-Japanese war. Meanwhile more valuable property, both Chinese and Japanese, has been blown up."

In watching such developments one is alternately moved between pity for the plight of these millions without hope, and fervent admiration for the way they make something out of nothing and contrive to live on rather than seeking means of ending all in anguished despair.

For those somewhat accustomed to the Far East, the latter feeling must and should be dominant. There is no use in growing sentimental over people who sturdily refuse to be sentimental over themselves. Certainly these people feel sorrow—sorrow over the loss of accustomed places, of homes and other properties, of friends and family—yet they do go on, and without hysteria.

* * *

I used a miniature camera operated at eye-level, and have a photograph taken on a Shanghai boundary at a time when Japanese planes were mercilessly bombing the area just west of the International Settlement. Refugees were pressed against the railway gate, refused entry by foreign defense forces save at such times as officials could provide special escort to the refugee camps within. One small imp, entirely undampened by personal jeopardy or the memory of horrors seen, grinned at the photographer and aped his gesture by hands held to eyes in imitation of the camera—and so he appears in the picture. While children are resilient in all countries and often stand hard knocks far better than adults, that incident is more or less typical of what I have repeatedly experienced in touring the fighting lines and country districts under fire.

Bombing, shooting, flame and bayonet seem insufficient either to "punish" the Chinese beyond a resistance point or even permanently to dampen their taste for the ludicrous. In the midst of a campaign of unbridled aggression in China, the foreigner finds himself up against a blank wall when in difficulty with the Japanese forces but able (if he understands the Chinese temperament) to joke himself out of trouble with the Chinese whether military or civilian. Perhaps it is a permeation of what Lin Yutang has indicated as the laughing cynicism of the Taoist philosophy, running through the whole nation. At any rate it seems to put a tremendous backbone into this ancient country, old yet stirred by a new and modern spirit of nationalism which refuses this time to bow to foreign domination.